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ANTARCTIC "HIMALAYA"

Top: The snow-covered base hut at Admiralty Bay, South Shetland Islands. Members of the British Scientific Survey had to dig themselves out and then cut steps in the snow down to the doorway.

Below: There are no roads in the snow-covered wastes and the only means of transport is the sledge, drawn by a team of husky dogs. Their tracks are soon obliterated by wind or snow.

WHEN STALIN WAS IN LONDON

(SEE PAGE 7)

Trip To Moon In 50 Years

★

"Chronicle Exclusive"

ONE of the world's outstanding theoretical astronomers believes that man-carrying rockets might reach the moon "within the next 50 years, perhaps earlier," given extensive Government support in this field. Such a rocket, he adds, would be fairly safe from the perils of space, and could likely be controlled from the earth by microwave radio impulses.

This developed from answers to a series of questions put to Dr. Lyman Spitzer Jr., professor of astronomy at Princeton University. The questions and their answers follow:

Q.—Do you see any possibility of a man-carrying rocket reaching the moon; and, if yes, can you estimate within what space of time this could be achieved?

A.—Yes there is some possibility. The space of time required depends in part on how much work is done in this direction. If the Government provided very extensive financial support, I believe it likely that a man-carrying rocket might reach the moon within the next 50 years, perhaps earlier.

●

Q.—What provisions might be made for passing through the tremendous heat of the upper atmosphere and the great "shoals" of meteors which would be encountered by such a rocket?

A.—The tremendous heat of the upper atmosphere presents no problems, since the upper atmosphere is nearly a vacuum. A collision between a rocket and a meteor big enough to do appreciable damage would be very unlikely.

Q.—Assuming that an instrument-carrying rocket could be gotten beyond the earth's gravitational field, perhaps by some future developments in atomic energy, would it be possible to insure the return of the rocket to earth? In other words, can it be landed, turned, and refired automatically; or can it be made to circle the moon and then return to earth?

A.—It would be very difficult to land on the moon under any conditions. However, a rocket could be made to circle the moon and return to the earth probably also scientific instruments sent up in the rocket could be recovered

Q.—Could any earth-bound controls be exerted on such a rocket, once it had left the earth?

A.—Yes. Control could be exerted by microwave radio at all distances between here and the moon Such control would probably be required to bring a rocket back to earth.

●

Q.—What is your explanation of the red shift—that is, of increasing redness (of stars) with distance—as in the distant spiral nebulae?

A.—I have no explanation of the red shift It seems likely that this shift may actually be due to an expansion of the universe but this hypothesis has not yet been proved

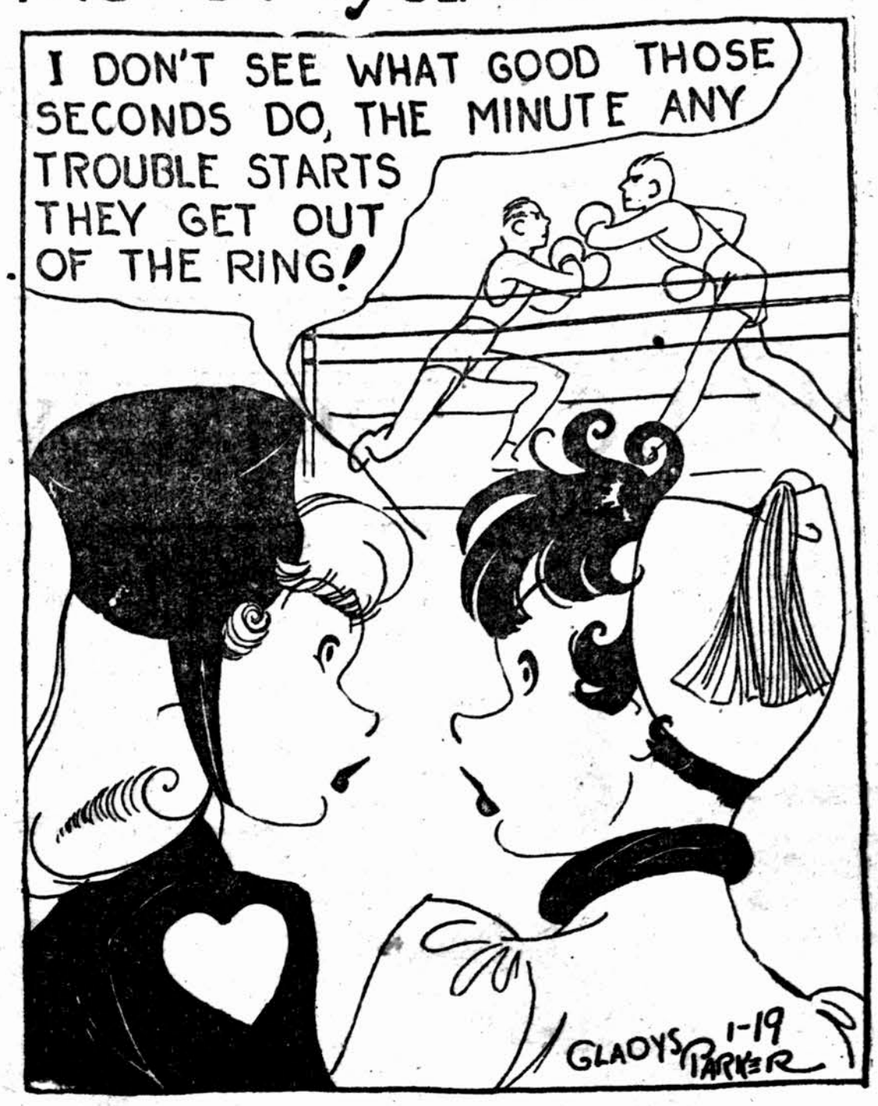
Q.—What practical advantages beyond navigational possibilities may evolve from discovery of the "scream-

(Continued on Page 31)

'GHOST WRITER'

White in The Akron Beacon-Journal

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



WEEK-END FUN

"Why so off-handed with him? Does he owe you something?"

"No but he wants to."

★

"I always believe in weighing my words before speaking," said Mrs. Hopkins.

"And you don't give short weight, either," replied her husband.

★

"Yes, agriculture's in his blood since he dd so well with his allotment. He now spits on his hands at bridge whenever spades are trumps."

★

"Physical culture, Father, is perfectly lovely!" exclaimed an enthusiastic young miss just home from college. "Look! To develop the arms I grasp this stick in both hands and move it slowly from right to left."

"Well, well," replied her father, admiringly, "what won't science discover next? Why, if that stick had bristles on the other end you'd be sweeping."

★

"I was a fool when I married you," said Mrs. Brownleigh, angrily.

"Yes, darling, but I was in love and didn't notice it," replied her husband

★

There was a beautiful young typist who rouged her lips, pencilled her eyebrows, and powdered her nose—then got into a railway compartment labelled "Ladies only."

★

IDENTIFIED

"I have come to join my husband," said Mrs Smith, arriving at the Golden Gates.

"Delighted to meet you, ma'am," replied the keeper "What was your husband's name?"

"Joseph Smith."

"I'm afraid that will not be sufficient for us to identify him. You see, we have quite a lot of Joseph Smiths up here. Are there any other means by which I can identify him?"

"Well, before he died he told me that if I ever kissed another man he would turn in his grave."

"Oh, I know the chap. Up here we call him Whirling Joe!"

★

Discussing his tennis teachnique, a stout, amiable, bald man panted. "My brain immediately barks out a command to my body: Run forward, but fast!' it says. Start right now! Drop the ball gracefully over the net and then walk back slowly.'"

"And then what happens?" he was asked

"And then, replied the stout man 'my body says, who—me?'"

★

A young Lady stepped into a drugstore and asked how to take a dose of castor oil without tasting it. The druggist said he'd look up some suggestions but meanwhile would the young lady relish a refreshing lemonade? She would. When the beverage was entirely consumed he asked laughingly, "Well, did you taste it?"

"Good heavens!" gasped the girl. "Was the castor oil in that lemonade? I wanted it for my mother."

★

Reporting a near-fatality, a Kansas newspaper started the story this way: "The woman was overcome by gas while taking a bath, but owes her life to the watchfulness of the janitor."

★

My cousin never thinks of herself as old, though she is almost 65. She is intrested in clothes and civic affairs and keeps pretty well up-to-date on things. But she got a shock the other day!

Pausing to look in the window of an antique shop, she found herself gazing at a long narrow photograph framed in brass curlicues.

"That looks like a frame I used to have," she said, glancing more closely at the line of girls with Florodora pompadours, high-boned collars and frilly jabots. "In fact, it looks like my graduation picture."

Dreadful certainty came as she recognized herself and her best frend in the centre of the picture.

"In an antique shop, of all places!" she exclaimed

There was just one thing to do. She hurried into the shop and bought the picture.

★

When a factory superintendent returned home at the end of the day, his wife noticed that he acted rather fidgety "What happened?" she asked.

"I got quite a shock this morning," he explained "You know I overslept, and got to the office 40 minutes late. And when I arrived—the plant was running!"

★

"My wife is a remarkable cook," said the city man "She's always trying out some new recipe. Yesterday she met a friend who had lived in the East and gave her a recipe for Chinese trifle. So she made it."

"What did it taste like?" asked the listener

"Rice pudding"

★

QUICK WORK

A film star who married rather often found it expedient to get a divorce in a hurry Her lawyer suggested Mexico.

"But I don't speak Spanish," she protested.

"That's all right," said the lawyer. "Whenever there's a pause all you have to do is to say, 'Si si!'"

When she appeared in court the whol population turned out to witness the event. There was much emotion and bowing, and the star said "Si, si' very firmly on numerous occasions Suddenly the crowd gave a great cheer

"Well I guess I'm divorced," she said complacently

"Divorced, my eye, cried her lawyer "you've just married the judge!"

Hollywood's New Faces — I

★

By Harold Heffernan

A world-wide cry for new faces to replace tired old ones on motion-picture screens is finally being answered by Hollywood. In 1950, a score of fresh young personalities, picked from stage, night clubs, radio and television will be contesting for stellar rating Six of moviedom's foremost directors surveyed the fledgling field and selected the 12, they believe, most likely to become stars.

Fighting back after the worst economic blow in its history—simultaneous collapse of both the foreign and domestic market—Hollywood looks upon 1950 as its do-or-die year A whole slate of new acting faces will be one of the industry's chief weapons in a desperate attempt to restore box-office order.

Consequently, young players who normally would have had to plug along for years before getting real opportunities, now are being treated to concentrated grooming and top roles in the most costly productions

"During the lush war years, we acquired some false notions about star drawing powers," said one producer. "Now we are facing grim reality and careful surveys show that many stars were synthetic, while others are simply played out."

●

An outstanding example of the drive to create new favourites is Nancy Olson, the 21-year-old Viking blonde who is Bing Crossby's romantic lead in the musical. "Mr. Music."

Nancy didn't climb the ladder rung by rung, chalking up a succession of bit parts before graduating to important roles. She was starred in her first film—"Canadian Pacific," with Randolph Scott—and in her second, "Sunset Boulevard," she was given the romantic lead opposite William Holden. Now she gets Mr. Crossby without a struggle

Nancy always wanted to act. Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry John Olson of Milwaukee, she once switched high schools because one school had a better drama society than the other. At Wanwatosa High she starred in and directed the school plays. studied stagecraft and forensic arts At the same time she headlined her own weekly radio show on WTMJ, the Milwaukee Journal station. This was a dramatic segment with Nancy casting herself as Cinderella, Snow White and similar characters

"I always managed to play a princess," she smiles.

Nancy is nothing if not honest. Consider, for instance, her reason for turning to an acting career.

"I was at Juneau High. Nobody paid any attention to me. I was too young for the seniors to

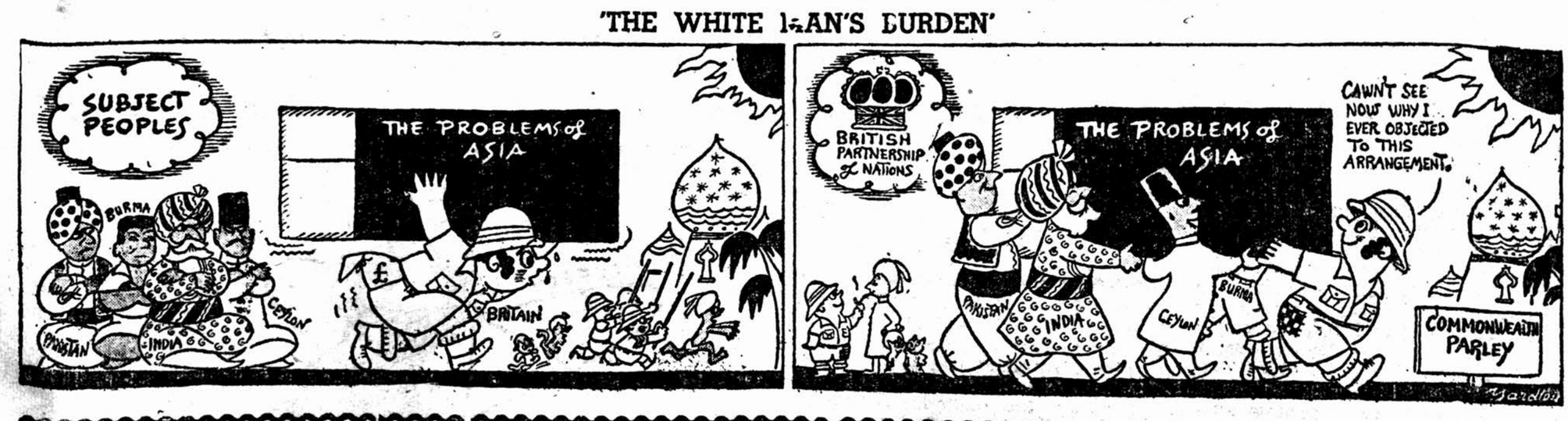
(Continued on Page 27)

'CHINESE COURTSHIP?'

Green in The Providence Journal

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

'THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN'



INDIA AND UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

SOCIALIST PLAN FOR THIRD FORCE

Will It Be Liquidation Of Commonwealth?

BY FENNER BROCKWAY

THE historic relationship of Britain towards Europe, and particularly Western Europe, has been based on the strategy of the balance of power. That is to say, Britain has acted as a Power outside Europe, concerned not primarily in the internal conflicts of the Continent but to prevent any European nation from emerging to competitive strength.

Thus during the nineteenth century Britain encouraged Germany in order to balance the power of France, but, when at the beginning of this century Germany herself became of threatening strength, transferred support to France.

The fear of Russia, which unites the whole of Western Europe, has changed Britain's historic policy. Sharing that fear, Britain has aimed at the military unity of all Europe outside the Russian sphere of influence. (So long as there is a Labour Government in Britain Spain as a dictatorship will probably be excluded from this military alliance, but the military assistance which has been given to the reactionary Government of Greece indicates the strength of the anti-Russian motive.)

Military Unity

Britain's military alliance with European countries took the form, first, of the agreement with the Brussels Treaty Power. (i.e. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg) and, secondly, of the North Atlantic Pact, which is based on American aid and which extends in addition to Norway, Denmark, Italy, Iceland and Portugal. The armed forces of these Western European countries are under a united command and virtually

(This is a statement which was prepared by its author for presentation to the recent meeting of the London Centre of the Socialist Movement for the United States of Europe.)

constitute one military Power. Generally, the military unity of Western Europe has been achieved, and Britain unreservedly accepts it.

Politically, however, Britain, and particularly Labour Britain, is taking a cautious course in relation to the unity of Europe. Strangely, the Conservative Party is prepared to go further than the Labour Party.

The Labour Party has been foremost in insisting upon the consultative character of the European Assembly and upon the right of the Committee of Ministers to limit the scope of the Assembly's discussions, whilst the British Conservatives have been among those who have desired to see the powers of the Assembly increased

The caution of the Labour Party is explained by the fact that it is apprehensive about surrendering national sovereignty because of the strength of the Conservative political forces on the Continent.

Britain has gone far in establishing a Social Security State and in bringing important economic resources under public ownership. The Labour Party proposes to go still further in this direction, and is unwilling to surrender any liberty to pursue this course by integrating Britain's political system within a European structure in which Conservative influences would be strong.

In the case of the Conservative Party the strength of its companion forces in Europe has naturally an opposite effect. There are influential Conservatives who hope to recover within a European Union the power which their party has lost in Britain.

The British Labour movement also fears that the unification with the Continent might involve the lowering of the standard of life of the British working class to the levels in some European countries This fear is particularly strong among Trade Unionists.

A third influence which deters Britain from wholehearted participation in a political unification of Europe is membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations and her headship of the British Empire. One would have expected this influence to operate more strongly with the Conservative Party than with the Labour Party, but there are indications that leading Conservatives are thinking ultimately of a partnership between a United Europe and the Commonwealth, and the amalgamation of the colonial Empires of the European Powers. In the background is America. If the United States of America became a third member of this partnership, Conservative influences would dominate.

Commonwealth Of Nations

The British Commonwealth of Nations is the strangest political association in the world. It has neither logic nor principle in its constitution. It is the supreme example of the British capacity for compromise.

The Commonwealth began as an intimate association together of Anglo-Saxon communities in three Continents. They were joined by common kinship, probably felt more keenly in the distant Dominions than in Britain itself. The British monarchy was the link between them; certainly loyalty to the Royal Family was as strong in Australia, New Zealand and Canada as in Britain. Until the beginning of this century, the Dominions were very much the junior members of the family, subservient to Britain in all things, and particularly in foreign policy.

The recognition of the South African Union as a Dominion shortly after the Boer War, destroyed the original basis of the Commonwealth. The South African Union introduced two new factors. First, the majority of Europeans in the Union were not Anglo-Saxons and had no strong bond of loyalty to Britain or its monarchy. Second, the Europeans were a minority of the population and the mass African population had no political (and few other) rights.

Meanwhile, a sense of independence was growing in the Dominions and the Statute of Westminster, adopted in 1926, recognised that the Commonwealth was not an association of nations dependent upon Britain, but a fellowship of political equals. Britain agreed that force should not be utilised to retain any unwilling Dominion within the Commonwealth; the right of the Dominions to withdraw was recognised.

In 1946 another drastic change took place in the composition of the Commonwealth. With the incorporation of the South African Union it had ceased to be Anglo-Saxon; now it ceased to be European. India, Pakistan and Ceylon became Dominions.

Finally, in April, 1949, the last logical bases of the Commonwealth were removed. India's membership of the Commonwealth was recognised, even though India had decided to become a Republic. The King remained the link between the Dominions, but in the case of India he was not recognised as King. He was regarded only as a personal symbol of association.

India also established another precedent for the Dominions. Up to this time, whilst the members of the Commonwealth had followed different social and economic policies in their domestic affairs, they had all endorsed one policy in foreign affairs. India, however, when accepting Dominion Status emphasised her distinctive foreign policy. She announced herself independent of the two Power Blocs, despite the participation of Britain in the Western Bloc.

The Contradictions

To sum up:—

The Commonwealth is no longer a grouping of Anglo-Saxon nations: South Africa, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are within it.

The Commonwealth is not a gronping of democratic nations: South Africa denies political rights to the majority of its population.

The Commonwealth is not a grouping of nations which owe allegiance to the British monarchy: India is a Republic.

The Commonwealth is not a grouping of nations which accept the equality of races: Whilst three Asiatic nations belong to it, South Africa denies both Indians and Africans equal status within its territories.

The Commonwealth is not a grouping of nations which accept a common foreign policy: India refuses to be associated with the Western Bloc.

The Comonwealth is not a grouping of nations which share the same social philosophy: Britain, Australia and New Zeland have Labour Governments, Canada has a Capitalist Government, South Africa has a near-Fascist Government.

What Holds Together

Neither blood nor principles unite the Commonwealth. How then has it survived and grown? The answer is to be found partly in sentiment, partly in tradition, partly in military security, and partly in economic interests.

The sentiment has a varying basis. In some members of the Commonwealth, it is a matter of racial kinship and loyalty to the monarch; in others, like India, it is a reflection of the goodwill which followed the withdrawal of British domination; in many (but not all) it is an appreciation of the British "way of life"—the liberty and tolerance found in human relationships in Britain.

The strength of the influence of tradition is shown in the decisions of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon to become voluntary members of the Commonwealth despite the long years of political subjection which they experienced within the British Empire.

The military security provided by the Commonwealth is a factor which none of its members can ignore.

The economic interests which unite

(Continued on Page 10)

Help The Destitute

RANI MAHARAJ SINGH'S APPEAL IN AID OF BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOME

Rani Maharaj Singh has issued the following appeal in aid of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for Children:

"Until the beginning of this century there was no organisation or legislation in our city to help rescue and rehabilitate homeless children in the slums. The Society for the Protection of Children in Western India was therefore founded in the year 1917, after an experimental Refuge for Children had been maintained during the previous year. Since that date the Home of the Society has given shelter and education to about 4000 homeless children, those rescued from streets and immoral surroundings, or sent by the Juvenile Courts. At present there are 129 boys and 69 girls in the Home. These children are admitted without any distinction of caste or creed. Employment is found for a good number of boys, and girls are often happily married and settled in life

The total budget for this year is Rs. 59,578. But the most pressing need today is the amount of Rs 85,000/- required for repairs to buildings and extension which are absolutely necessary. The Government of Bombay have kindly sanctioned a donation of Rs. 40,000 towards the expenses provided the balance required to meet the estimated cost of repairs and extensions is collected by the Society. May we request you to help us in raising the amount? Any donation, however small, will be gratefully received.

Our Institution has been approved by the Government of India for the purposes of sub-section (1) of Section 15 B of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) and the donors will be exempted from the payment of income-tax and super-tax on the amount donated to the Society provided it is not less than Rs. 250.

Donations should be sent to any of the Honorary Secretaries or to Mr. J R. B. Jeejeebhoy (Honorary Treasurer) at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay."

In aid of the above Home, the Bombay Madrigal Singers with Mr. Mehlli Mehta and Mrs. Shanti Seldon will give a benefit performance on March 29 at 6-30 p.m. at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall under the patronage of Rani Maharaj Singh.

PATTER:

SPIRITS WITHOUT SODA II

By Asude

IN the concluding paragraph of the last instalment of this series, I said that it was one of the easiest things in the world for bogus "spiritualists" to take in a band of doctors or physicists and chemists with a bag of good tricks and digital dexterity garnished with a plentiful supply of "patter". And, if possible, "atmosphere."

But it is a different proposition altogether when you have one trickster pitted against another. The two most famous cases which stand out in my mind at the moment are those of the late Harry Kellar, master of Magic, in 1882, and on a later day, of that well-known authority on Conjuring, also deceased, Will Goldston. Both are names to conjure with in the world of Magic and their experiences make fascinating study.

It is something to be proud of that the Indian soil was reserved for Kellar's discomfiture even if no Indian had anything to do with it. It all happened in the month of January, 1882. Kellar had been making magical history on the Calcutta stage at the same time as Eglinton, the famous medium, was demonstrating his "psychic" powers in the same town.

Presently, Kellar wrote a letter to the "Indian Daily News" which appeared in its issue of January 13, practically challenging Eglinton to a showdown.

At the seance which subsequently followed, Kellar was completely outwitted. He came away from the sitting, as he confessed in his letter to the same paper dated January 25, "utterly unable to explain, by any natural means, the phenomena that he witnessed." He concluded the letter with the words: "I still remain a sceptic as regards spiritualism, but I repeat my inability to explain or account for what must have been "an intelligent force."

But if Kellar remained a sceptic, Goldston had a complete conversion. In his "Secrets of Famous Illusionists", he recounts in the chapter headed "Why I am a Spiritualist", the two amazing experiences which won him over. The first was when a table, in spite of the downward pressure of twenty-six hands — two of them being Goldston's own, — "was wrenched from their grasp, and hung, without a support of wires of any kind, above their heads.

The second episode which set the seal on Spiritualism for Goldston was a "planchette" sitting, in the course of which the suicide of a young lady acquaintance of Goldston's was prophesied three weeks ahead, — and it came true to the day. "From that moment", wrote Goldston, "I became an ardent Spiritualist." Very few would blame Goldston for the change.

I have quoted the two cases because it would be foolish to dismiss Goldston even if one eliminated Kellar as being "behind the times" with fraudulent practices. That latter possibility cannot be scouted because let it be said on the side of the research student that the manifestations which Kellar described in his letter are such as have been demonstrated by many conjurers since Kellar's time. Today, they rank as clever conjuring tricks.

But the conversion of Will Goldston who was "au fait" with the latest dodges of the bogus spiritualists and had exposed many of them himself, is certainly a factor which ought to make the honest sceptic think. His long contact with Harry Houdini, who followed the same line but was never converted to spiritualism, made him fool-proof against jiggery-pokery of any kind.

And yet, this experiment of Cleverness versus Cleverness proves what? It lets in the obvious corollary that there is no guaranteeing against a medium cleverer than the cleverest conjuror getting away with the "goods." Far from there being an all-knowing magician, all conjurers recognise the possibility of being taken in by another.

A Nelson Downs, for instance, might be cheated by a Goldin, and "vice versa". No conjuror, dead or living, has been known to see through every device of every other conjuror. Sometimes, good guesses are made but the complete blue-print of the trick remains a mystery to the magician. The most famous case is that of the Davenport Brothers who fooled all America and England for a long time till old Maskelyne exposed them.

I regret to have to refer to the "first person singular" in this context, but it so happens that I have had to do with the Gentic Art of Fooling Folks with legitimate legerdemain for a fairly long time. Times without number in the rollicking old days at Patna and Calcutta and other towns, people would flock into my retiring room after a particularly "strong" demonstration and heckle me with the question whether it was all trickery or "was there something in it"? Judges of High Courts and Doctors of Science.

I remember, at Jamshedpur, after a show at the Beldih Club, two European ladies came and asked me to read their hands. I did — for a substantial consideration — in aid of Charity. And they were impressed. You need not be a Palmist for such exigencies. What you need is an "air", — the right kind of gab, and be "mysterious." You must be born that way. I was.

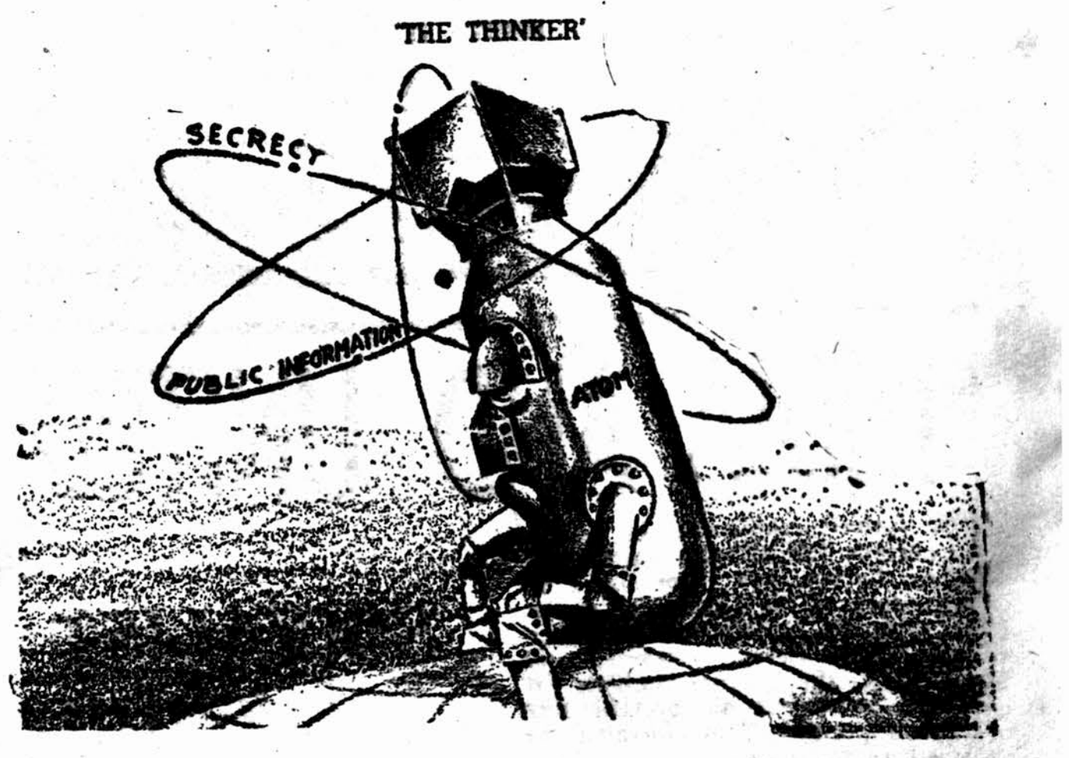
After another show at Calcutta, the Editor of a well-known Calcutta daily interested in Spritualism sent a reporter to interview me on his favourite subject. And only a month ago, a strolling performer did some extremely clever tricks with coins and rings and I was asked to explain "whether he did them by mass hypnotism." I am certain that the man could make a fortune on the spot if he started selling amulets at the end of the show.

That, I am afraid, remains the popular point of view, and in spite of Kellar, Goldston, and all the converted magicians of the world, the point of view remains an erroneous one. And a dangerous one. Doctors have been sent away and patients left to die merely on a blind trust in amulets and incantations. Incipient paranoiacs have been allowed to become confirmed lunatics because of a blind belief in "spirit possession", — cases which might be cured at the early stage by a good psychiatrist.

I speak of things I have seen. And those that have countenanced such beliefs and practices have not always come from amongst old grandmothers or India's "dump millions." The amount of credulity born of ignorance displayed by some members of the "intelligentsia" in these matters is incredible.

There is every possibility of an unknown world existing apart from the visible one. I say, there is nothing to prevent an amulet working where a doctor's prescription failed. But there is no excuse for taking the "Unknown" or the amulet for granted because "there may be something in it." And because, Shakespeare made Hamlet say that there are more things in Heaven and Earth etc. That is not Proof.

I have nothing against serious investigations being made into the "psychic." On the contrary, I am deeply interested in them and I welcome them. It is only against the recurrence of poignant stories of disappointments and frauds which come out so frequently in the daily newspapers that this warning is directed.



Technical Adviser For Religion

NOVEL HOLLYWOOD JOB

ON the basis that all's fair in love and the movies, Rev. Neal Dodd is not above stealing a scene while tying a screen knot.

THERE'S a fully ordained clergyman in Hollywood who performs marriage ceremonies that are neither binding nor legal. He has officiated at the weddings of hundreds of movie-star couples, but their marriages have lasted no longer than it took to read the service.

Rev. Neal Dodd is perhaps the world's most unusual clegyman, for he divides his time between the pulpit and screen-acting. He is Hollywood's most famous minister, known throughout the movie industry as the "acting parson," for studios call on him to perform virtually every marriage ceremony filmed. He actually becomes a movie actor for these scenes, and is a paid-up member of the Screen Actors' Guild, receiving an actor's salary for his work. His most recent job was acting as technical adviser for religious scenes in "Anna Lucaste", starring Paulette Goddard.

As a clergyman he is known as Father Dodd, pastor of Hollywood's St. Mary Episcopal Church which he himself helped build out of his earnings as a movie actor.

In fact, Father Dodd admits, if it had not been for the money he earned in movies he would have been forced to close his church years ago.

Screen Weddings

There is hardly a star who has not stood before the handsome, white-haired minister and heard him marry her to some leading man. In the past few years, he has officiated at the screen weddings of Claudette Colbert, Irene Dunne, Lana Turner, Olivia de Havilland, June Allyson, Betty Grable, Loretta Young and many others. He recalls that he has married Miss Colbert to no fewer than three different screen husbands, and has married off Loretta Young so often that now, when she stands before him for still another screen wedding, she says she feels, "positively indecent", about having so many husbands.

The stars have to be on their toes for these wedding scenes, for the "acting parson" frequently steals acting honors from them. Though he is now, 69, he has a commanding presence and a wonderful, organ-like voice, which add drama as well as dignity to these scenes. He is rated such a scene-stealer, in fact, that one well-known star refused to allow him to officiate at her screen wedding, unless the director placed him with his back to the camera.

Father Dodd made his screen debut, by chance, some 30 years ago and since then has appeared in more than 300 films, dating back to the early silent pictures.

When he first accepted a parish in Hollywood in 1818 he had to build from nothing. His first church was an abandoned warehouse, for which he had to borrow chairs and build a makeshift altar. But he did start the first Episcopal church in this area.

Today, it is one of the most famous churches in the U. S. not only because of its architecture, but because dozens of movie celebrities are driving many miles just to hear Father Dodd's sermons.

He admits that when he first arrived in the movie capital it was regarded by the rest of the world as a "cesspool of iniquity."

"I decided to find out if this were true," he said. "I visited studios and movie sets and watched stars at work. I soon found they were just people, no better and no worse than people in any other community. There were exceptions, of course, but no more so than in any other city."

One day, when he was visiting a set where they were shooting a wedding scene, he pointed out to Director James Cruze that the ceremony was being performed incorrectly. Cruze asked him to straighten it out and he had his first job as religious technical adviser on a Fatty Arbuckle comedy. Cruze mentioned his name to other directors and soon they were calling him for advice on all religious sequences. On one picture in which Mary Miles Minter was to be married, the director persuaded Father Dodd to step before the cameras and perform the ceremony and thus he became Hollwood's "acting parson."

He received permission from his bishop to continue only after he had convinced him that it would be better for the church if religious sequences were shot correctly and with dignity.

He did not inform the bishop however, that the money he was earning as a firm actor and technical adviser was keeping his church open.

In his annual report, he would always include a large contribution from an anonymous donor, which would convince the bishop there was enough income to warrantkeeper the church active. The bishop did not learn until many years later that Father Dodd himself was the anonymous donor.

He used to contribute all his movie earnings so that the church may remain open.

He admits that Hollywood has never helped his church with outright donations. What he has received from the movie industry, he has worked for. For this reason, he feels under no obligation to studios and never allows his movie

(Continued on Page 8)

ELEVEN British scientists marooned on Stonington Island in the Antarctic, for upto three years, are now on their way home. In this story by radio, the only Press correspondent accompanying the relief expedition, Douglas Liversidge, P.A.-Reuter Features staff writer, reports on the men's reactions to their long exile, how they kept up their morale over the lonely months and years, how they worked in the snow and ice with temperatures at 67 below. He gives graphic pen-picture of the

SAGA OF ANTARCTICA

By Douglas Liversidge

(By Radio From M. V. John Biscoe)

AFTER a nerve-wracking battering against the ice, snow and storms, we have at last reached Deception Island after relieving the base at Stonington Island. With us were the six remaining British scientists of the eleven who have been marooned on Stonington for periods extending to three years. The other five were brought out by air, and were awaiting us here when we completed the voyage—"Operation Corkscrew", as it has been well-named.

Now all eleven have embarked in H.M.S. "Bigbury Bay", en route for Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, whence they will continue their journey by steamer to Montevideo and thence by sea or air to Britain.

It seemed as though the Antarctic had determined that these men should not be rescued. We had suffered a severe buffeting to reach them, battling against icefields and ramming icebergs that dwarfed our little ship, but when at last we had them and their stores aboard, with two teams of husky dogs and valuable Emperor penguin specimens, the weather really did set out to hamper every inch of our progress. A thick mist and a heavy sea blanketed us: thick ice lay ahead; the wind increased in force. But we forged ahead, for we knew only too well that this was our only opportunity. If we dallied, we should be cut off, maybe for a year; and our supplies would have run out long before the expiration of that period.

Shelter From Blizzard

We struggled through to the Argentine Islands, where the weather report was that there was bad weather ahead, with a storm raging at Deception. Soon we ran into a blizzard, with visibility down to nought. Commander Kirkwood was intent on going through, and, despite the bad weather forecast, we went on until we reached the Melchior Islands, where we dropped anchor under the lee of a massive protective glacier.

It was too risky to continue in the darkness; seas were running high, and we had passed a number of huge icebergs. So Commander Kirkwood decided to shelter off the Melchior Islands, where the Argentines operate a meteorological base staffed by naval personnel, and where calm weather usually prevails.

The Argentine base stands on an isolated rocky islet, and as the JOHN BISCOE glided past in the grey gloom surprised heads bobbed up and down excitedly at the window of the hut. Soon the base was swallowed up in the mist, and the JOHN BISCOE anchored a little way off.

About midnight the huskies tethered on the deck suddenly began howling. There was pandemonium for a while, and members of the crew dashed up on deck to see what all the noise was about. When the huskies had quietened a bit, they heard the noise of an outboard motor, and, looking over the side, they saw the flash of torches. In the dim light, they picked out a dinghy with five people in it.

When the dinghy came alongside, two Argentine naval officers—a lieutenant and a doctor—climbed the ladder, followed by three petty officers carrying two bottles of champagne.

They were met by Lieutenant G. R. Slaughter, R.N., the officer of the watch, and shown into the officers' mess, where the visitors were very affable and courteous, exchanging pleasantries and accepting hospitality. The Argentine lieutenant, commandant of the meteorological base, said he brought his base's best wishes to the complement of the JOHN BISCOE, and when Commander Kirkwood, roused by the howling of the huskies, entered the mess clad in his dressing gown, the Argentine commandant issued an invitation to a champagne dinner and film show at his base.

Commander Kirkwood thanked the visitors for their offer, but declined, explaining that we should be sailing within three hours, and after a short, while he returned to his cabin, leaving Lieutenant Slaughter and Flight Lieutenant J. H. Lewis to entertain the Argentinians. Incidentally, the two bottles of champagne intended for the officers had been taken aft by the petty officers, where it was quickly consumed in the crew's quarters.

Letter Of Protest

The Argentine officers showed great interest in the JOHN BISCOE and the expedition, discussed respective conditions of base life, and asked Flight Lieutenant Lewis what he thought of flying in the Antarctic. General discussion ranged over a variety of subjects, especially the various aspects of scientific research, and the visitors were keen to learn all they could about the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The Argentine doctor—whom Commander Kirkwood met last season when the former was medical officer in the PAMPASS, Argentine's polar relief ship—was profoundly interested in the number of plants grown at the British bases.

During the whole of this time there had been no reference to anything of a political nature, and it was only at 2 a.m., when the party broke up, that the Argentine Commandant, on leaving the mess, handed Lieut. Slaughter a letter of protest addressed to Commander Kirkwood.

The Commandant was clearly embarrassed as Lieut. Slaughter took the letter, which read: "I protest formally to the senior commander for anchoring at Port Anderson, within Argentine waters, without having received the permission of the competent authority, which, as a member of the Naval Reserve, you should have done".

"Absolute Nonsense"

An immediae reply was given to them by Dr. E. V. Fuchs, base leader on Stonington Island, who, as a magistrate of the Falkland Islands Dependencies, and on behalf of the Governor (Sir Miles Clifford), said "I must inform you that it is impossible to take notice of your protest, as the ship JOHN BISCOE is at present anchored in British territorial waters. Furthermore, I must convey an official objection to the presence of your party on Melchior Islands without prior permission having been sought from His Britannic Majesty's Government".

Commander Kirkwood, commenting later on the Argentine protest, said "This is absolute nonsense. Any ship seeking shelter in foul weather can enter any port in the world. In any event, we are in British waters, with the Governor of the Dependencies aboard".

When we left Stonington Island, the base was deserted. The cluster of dark huts showed against the surrounding snow, their chimneys covered with sacking and their windows boarded up—the Antarctic sign that the tenant is absent. I leaned over the rail and watched until the base faded out of sight. We were on the last stage of the dramatic rescue.

The six scientists were down below in the warmth of the JOHN BISCOE, looking round at the members of the crew as if they were anxious to record the sight of as many new faces

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THE WRITER AT WORK

Douglas Liversidge, P.A.-Reuter Features staff writer, who is the only Press correspondent accompanying the Falkland Islands Dependencies' Survey relief expedition, writes a message to London on the bridge, near the radio room. His stories have been transmitted by radio to Port Stanley, then to London, via Dorchester.

HUSKY-PUPS

At Admiralty Bay, the 'John Biscoe' took aboard a team of huskies for the Anglo-Scandinavian expedition to Queen Maud Land. This picture shows Kenneth Pawson, of Triangle, near Halifax, Yorkshire (left) and Brian Jefford, of London (right) with puppies Cora and Belle.

SHACKLETON'S GRAVE

The grave of Sir Ernest Shackleton at Grytviken, South Georgia. The famous explorer's last resting-place is at the foot of one of the hills flanking the harbour. On it is a metal laurel wreath from the British Society of Uruguay and an inscription from El Yacht Club, Argentine.

RED TIDE OVER SOUTH-EAST ASIA

No Witness To Testify Shooting Of Penang Policeman!

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BY DIANE LE C. RAWSON

SINCE leaving north-western China, I have covered very much the area which has been occupying the attention of British Commonwealth Ministers in conference here on the Asia question as the Red tide has swept it to the forefront. I journeyed through Siam and on down to Java and Sumatra, then to the Malay States and on through Burma and India to this island off that sub-continent's tip

I saw beautiful countries, strange customs, weird sights—an entirely new world. But one sinister pattern united township and jungle, one nation with another, island with continent. That pattern was terror—ambushes, assassinations, wild shootings, riots . . and all the insecurity this breeds in the people, all the turmoil it has set up in the administrations and economies of South-East Asia.

In Java, most of our cargo was smashed to bits by coolies while a Dutch stevedore stood by petrified. When asked why he did not take some action, he replied: "I am alone and there's 200 of them. If they don't get me now, they'll get me later . . . I wouldn't dare say anything . " Later, I had a very difficult time getting a driver who would take me into the interior—there is no doubt that a road going through the jungle in such circumstances is not exactly the most reassuring thing.

In Sumatra, in Medan particularly, everything was very quiet—almost abnormally so Although there were still many Dutchmen in the cafes, the large hotels were almost deserted. One of the managers said . . "I fear the day the Dutch leave, as this is a strong Communist centre. I have disagreed with them in the past, and I fear for my life and that of my family."

A Prophecy

When I was in Singapore, everyone was talking about the assassination of the Governor of Sarawak—on the surface a regrettable incident, but an isolated one.

To me, it had much greater significance, as approximately two months before in the new territories of Hong Kong, the frontier police had told me to watch Sarawak as much smuggling of arms had taken place and they had been alerted to trouble in that region around such and such a date—two days off from the assassination of the Governor!

I planned to go up north by train, but the day before not only the train was blown off the tracks but also the armoured pilot train; so, I went by sea, and managed to go to Kuala Lumpur by car from Port Swettenham. The main road through the plantations and jungle was heavily patrolled—I asked my driver to go through side roads. He refused at first and then, with the remnants of a good servant in him, he obeyed. It was interesting country and one could readily see what a perfect setup this was for bandits to attack patrolling squads. Several times we were ambushed but fortunately not by bandits. They were jungle police squads who proceeded to escort us out of the jungle—much to the delight of my driver!

In Penang—a place which the British still consider a refuge from this harrassing turmoil—a constable was shot in broad daylight about 100 yards from the main police station; it was noon time and hundreds of people were around but no witness could be obtained to testify!

Plight Of Burma

As to Burma, I believe it would be fairly difficult to exaggerate any picture of this confused land. I wanted to get really into the interior but soon discovered that most of it was no—man's—land—transportation is almost nil, and even the best-informed people threw up their hands in despair and admitted they had no idea of what was going on Outside of Rangoon and Mandalay, it is next to impossible to get around. These two towns are like islands. The train which used to go north now runs six miles out of Rangoon, and that is where one gets off.

In my opinion this country will not only be the most vulnerable spot for Communism—or rather, already is—but to help Burma will be another mammoth effort as the Burmese always believe they know everything and they are without a doubt the most inefficient lot as to administrative abilities.

Of course I don't believe each individual small incident that I saw was of vital importance; but from observation and conversations with both natives and foreigners, and from my previous experience in China, I believe I can detect the signs of Communism at work—and because of that I am absolutely convinced that South-East Asia is falling into the hands of the Communists . . . and falling fast

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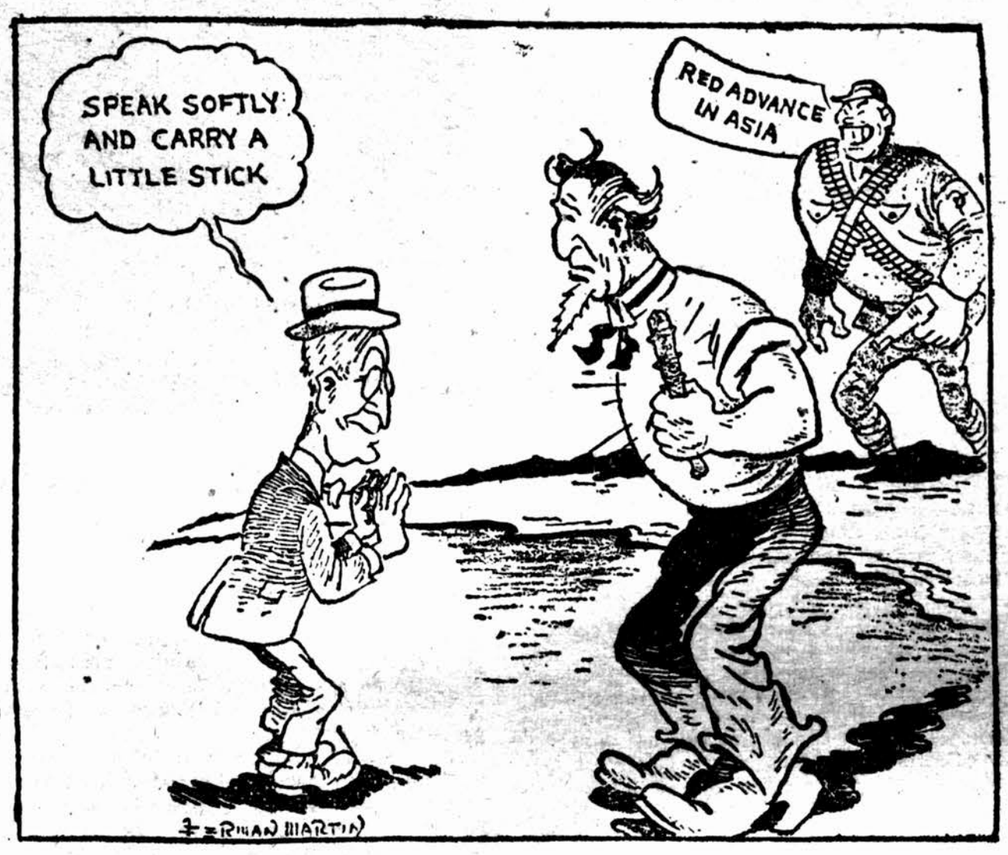
A farmer's barn was burned and the agent for the insurance company duly turned up and told him that his firm would build another barn exactly like the destroyed one instead of paying the claim in cash.

The farmer was furious. "If that's the way your company does business," he roared, "you can just cancel the insurance on my wife!"



Martin in The Houston Chronicle

"The State Department's current policy."

COMMUNIST-LED HUK HORDES DEFY PHILIPPINE ARMY

BY RAY FALK

AMERICANS, officials and business men alike, are happy over the election of Elpidio Quirino to the presidency of the Philippines. But the wisest among them warn that the Philippines already are on the road to chaos and possibly Communism.

Jose Laurel, defeated Presidential candidate and wartime President under the Japanese, has a long-established anti-American record. American officials feared Laurel's hardheadedness. Had he been elected, he would have been forced to work with the United States anyway, for no one else will give the Philippines economic aid.

Business men feared Laurel because he has repeatedly challenged the Bell Act, which he considered one-sided. This act, the provisions of which are incorporated in the Philippines' constitution, gives Americans the same rights as natives in the development of Philippine resources.

Laurel told me "the element of altruism is lost if Washington says 'We'll help you, if you let us exploit your natural resources' That's not Christian."

The storm warning comes from those who study Philippine economics. One American, who spent many years in China, sees an exact parallel in the Philippines of today and the China of 15 or 20 years ago. If present trends continue, the country is liable to end up behind the "Iron Curtain."

The expert draws this picture: In China, there was corruption in the cities and dissident, agrarian reformers rose against the landlords in the country. In Manila corruption has grown by leaps and bounds in the last two years, and the Huks are growing stronger in Central Luzon.

Huks Defy Army

Americans estimate Huk strength at 10,000. Laurel believes the Huks number 15,000 to 20,000 men, supported by 300,000 peasants Louis Taruc, an avowed Communist, leads this army.

The Philippine Army has been unable to cope with the Huks. Despite repeated infantry attacks, supported by strafing planes, the army actually has lost the initiative to the Huks, When outnumbered, the Huks flee to the mountains and melt into the local population, reappearing later for another attack

Taruc talks of overthrowing the landlord class, returning the fields to the peasants. Such a movement can be dangerous to a weak and corrupt Government, as has been proven in China.

The Manila Government under Quirino has done little for the farmers. It has built some irrigation projects. A law providing for a 70-30 tenant-landlord relationship in the sharing of crops is hardly enforced. Only a few estates have been purchased by the Government for redistribution. Quirino promises to do more along these lines. But past performance has shown that pork-barrelling for public works takes precedence over funds for farms.

The Huks can get all the arms and ammunition they need in the Philippines. There is no need for smuggling them in from the outside. It is estimated that there are 500,000 privately held small arms in the Manila area.

Americans here believe that the Huks have hidden connections with the Chinese Communists, although no one has been able to prove it.

The Huks live off the countryside, where they beg or steal. They don't want to grow too fast, for if they do, they will drive the peasants into the city.

But their long-range programme remains the overthrow of the Government and an alliance with the Soviet Union.

In Manila, it is a case of corruption and economic cowardice. American business men say they cannot conclude a transaction involving a Government official, without making a substantial bribe. This practice is new to the country. It was introduced by the Chinese, who now virtually control Manila's retail trade

Corruption Rampant

All types of corruption exist, and, despite cries in the press, seem to be taken for granted. Take Jose Avelino. He was President of the Senate and a Quirino supporter. Then the two disagreed. Avelino was tried on four charges and convicted. On one count he was accused of misappropriating 50,000 cases of beer. Avelino ran for President against Quirino and Laurel. Said he of the charges: "I can't understand all the fuss. What were we elected for, if not to make some money?"

Economically, the Philippines are wasting their assets. Manila is a luxury city. Call a taxi and up rolls a Packard. Everybody chews gum. Since '45 the United States has poured $1,400,000,000 into this country in the form of war-damage payments, military assistance and army expenditures.

In the last ten months, Manila's dollar reserves have declined by $135,000,000, from $400,000,000. The money has all been wasted on luxuries and unnecessary retail goods instead of on capital goods and machinery, which could develop and industrialize the Philippines

Last January, import controls were put on the books. But there has been no real desire to enforce them. The Secretary of Commerce, who is supposed to restrict unproductive imports, is also head of the Chamber of Commerce, which wants just such items.

The Government's $200,000,000 budget

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Soviet To Create Eighth Wonder Of The World

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By A. DE MONTMORENCY

THE world's largest lake is to be 'created" in South-central Siberia, in a gigantic project to irrigate the parched expanses of Russian Turkestan with the waters of rivers now running to waste in the Arctic.

A dispatch from Moscow to Dagens Nyheter of Stockholm reports that the artificial lake to be excavated in the huge Taiga forest wilderness, will measure 350,000 square kilometres (approximately 220,000 square miles).

Use of canals is planned to channel the waters of Obi River and lake Baikal now carried to the arctic by the Angara and Yenisei rivers, to the lake. The Angara, which connects Lake Baikal with the Yenisei, has been estimated to have a flow eight times greater in water volume than that of the Volga—European Russia's largest river—on a year-round basis. Other canals will carry water from the planned lake toward the southwest where the semi-arid steppes of Kirghizia and Kazakstan will be irrigated Unused water will be diverted toward Aral Lake and the Caspian Sea.

When Stalin Was In London

HOSPITAL ORDERLY'S ANECDOTES

BY DENNIS PLIMMER

DURING the war, Winston Churchill dubbed London a "City of Refuge," and indeed refugees from all parts of troubled Europe have flocked here for peace and protection since time immemorial.

It has always seemed strange, for instance, that somewhere in the dank, weed-grown churchyard of St. Ann's, Soho, now a bombed-out shell, lies the forgotten grave of the last King of Corsica. Up in Highgate cemetery lies another grave, that of Karl Marx which brings our refugee story a bit more up to date. For devout Marxists, and indeed anybody with a curiosity about the "cold war," finds considerable fascination in following the tangled underground trail of the early Russian revolutionaries, a trail which led inevitably across Europe through Berlin, Geneva and Paris to London.

Marx's Books

Marx wrote "Das Kapital" here, and not long ago a Soho restaurateur of my acquaintance, the eminent Signor Leoni, late of the flowery village of "Leoni's Quo Vadis" in Dean Street, added a bit more to my knowledge of Marxist London.

It seems that when Leoni took over his present quarters—two old houses knocked into one—he cleaned out several forgotten garret-rooms which once had been rented as the cheapest of cheap lodgings in that polylingual quarter which, as John Galsworthy declared, "lives remote from the British body politic." Among the flotsam up there beneath the mansard roof, Leoni found some battered volumes in German, many of them "defaced" by pencilled marginal annotations, also in German.

"I sold them to a second-hand bookseller," said the restaurateur. But later the son of the former Labour Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, pointed out to the Italian culinary expert his political gaffe. The books, young MacDonald declared, doubtless belonged to the great Karl Marx himself, and his were the holograph annotations. A pretty penny would have been paid for them today by an expert collector. Perhaps, one might hazard, the Kremlin itself could have been persuaded to shell out a cartful or so of rubles for these relics of the Muscovite patron saint.

So much for Marx whose books, like his grave, were forgotten in the rush of events which swept over London this last half century. But what of his greatest disciple, Josef Vissarionovich Stalin? Are there also memories to be found of Stalin's lone visit, Czarist police hot on his heels, to Churchill's great City of Refuge?

Not many people remember that Stalin, who nowadays cannot be induced to stir one foot outside his own broad ancestral acres, once came here. Fact is he did, though, and that in 1907 when London was at the high tide of Edwardian wealth and elegance, the heart of the West's presumed decadence.

Fashion Parade

Those were the days when Rotten Row in Hyde Park exhibited the greatest parade of fashion in the world, every Sunday. Hundreds of noblemen and merchant princes stuffed their Belgravia and Mayfair mansions with the wealth of a planet over which London, its financial capital, ruled firmly and, in view of later history, not perhaps unwisely. Back in Russia there had been stirrings of revolt, but the Czar still sat on his throne firmly, and bedecked his Czarina, from time to time, with the latest elegant products of that greatest of Court jewellers, Faberg. today the works of Faberg crop up from time to time in the art galleries of Mayfair and Manhattan, for the Czar is long-since dead, and the obscure revolutionary who then hid out in London is now bestride a spread of territory much wider than the Little Father knew in his palmiest days.

Stalin came to London after a career which already had been stormy. After years in the underground under a variety of aliases, he was rusticated at government request to Northern Siberia for three years. Then, escaping, he attended Marxist Congresses first in Finland, then in Stockholm and finally in London.

And only the other day an echo of that long-forgotten London visit was heard when a thin-necked, mild-eyed Londoner of 56 got a new job. Arthur Richard John Bacon is his name, and he is now breaking in as a hospital orderly at Beckenham Hospital here. And what connects Mr. Bacon of Beckenham with Mr. Stalin of the USSR is a matter of a two-shilling tip.

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Mao Tse-Tung, the boss of Red China.

HAS HE BAGGED MAO?

J. V. Stalin, Premier Of Russia

Inside 'Red' China: Mao's Big Headache

BY WILLIAM PARROT

THE Chinese Communists must exert enormous effort, if they are to overcome the rapidly increasing problems confronting them. These efforts must be made in a changing atmosphere in which millions of people are losing their first enthusiasm for the new regime.

Chief concern of the Communists is still the Nationalists who although beaten, refuse to lie down. Indeed, the Nationalists, confined now to Taiwan, Hainan and a few smaller islands, have probably struck back harder in the past few months than in all the weary campaigning on the mainland. Although it may not be deep-seated, a resurgent spirit seems to have entered the Nationalist camp.

Unsolved Problem

How to dislodge their enemy from Taiwan and Hainan has still not been solved by the Communists. Honour demands that this be done before too much "face" is lost, and expediency requires that the stinging, destructive blows of the Nationalist air force along the mainland coast be stopped as soon as possible.

The blockading Nationalist ships and aircraft are hampering trade and hindering economic reconstruction in the great coastal cities. The air force, through the increasing tempo of its attacks, is undermining morale.

Yet the Communists, who have the army, are unable to get at grips with the Nationalists, while they lack the ships and aircraft to match the small but efficient forces against them.

It is known that the Communists have some military aircraft in Manchuria but the numbers and strength are apparently not yet sufficient to be risked in combat.

Following the recent treaty between Peking and Moscow it is not improbable that new machines could be obtained from Soviet Russia.

It may be that such aircraft are already available and are being held for surprise use at a favourable opportunity.

Red Strength

The Communists meanwhile have about 300,000 men on the coast opposite Taiwan and somewhere between 100,000 and 200,000 opposite Hainan practising landing and other invasion exercises.

They have gathered large numbers of small craft for transport although Nationalist airmen claim to have destroyed many of them.

But the actual effort at invasion seems to hang fire while the chances of success appear to be receding temporarily with seasonal changes in weather bringing less auspicious sea and wind conditions.

Unable to suppress the Nationalists, the Communists are being forced to take defensive measures to counter the full effects of the blockade and the constant air attacks. This necessary action is tending to prick the bubble of their invincibility.

Obvious steps such as air raid precautions are being taken all along the coast from Shanghai to Canton. Efforts to bring down the raiders by anti-aircraft and machinegun fire have so far failed dismally.

Non-essential civilians in the cities are being advised to disperse into country districts. This, of course, is in line with the Communists' earlier policy of moving surplus city population on to the farms with a view to increasing food production, but it is being done in unfavourable circumstances.

Many people are certainly leaving the cities but a big proportion of them, particularly in the south, are not going to the country. Instead they are hurrying to the safety of Hong Kong and Macao.

Air Raids Do It

Again, the blockade and the air attacks are paradoxically helping the Communists to carry out their policy.

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Villager's Public Enemy No. 1

GLIMPSE ROUND RAYALASEEMA RURAL AREAS

BY ELFRIEDE VEMBU

'MUSICAL CHAIRS AT LAKE SUCCESS'

Green in The Providence Evening Journal

FOUR months stay in a rural place of Rayalaseema has convinced me that the efforts of India's nation-builders (official and unofficial) must be concentrated on the improvement of village-life, at least for the next few years.

This is what I experienced in these four months:

The villager is no more docile, meak and unspoiled. He does not consider his fate as inescapable and deserved, as his forbears did. He is no more unaware of the many advantages which the urban dweller enjoys and he does long for them. He knows that he is the neglected step-child of Mother India and behaves accordingly. He grumbles silently or is outspoken, he sulks and is stubborn and pig-headed at times. He has started to hate the superior city-dweller, big or small.

When I paid my first visits to the villages which surround a slowly growing industrial town in the Bellary District, the people, who live in their tiny mud-huts and thatched hovels, treated me with cool suspicious curiosity As I do not speak the Telegu language, I always took an interpreter from the town with me, and invariably the villagers asked us why we had taken the trouble to delve into their miserable life. I soon found out that the work of reforming the Indian village will be no easy task for those who will be assigned to do it is the years to come. It might have been comparatively easy a decade or so ago, but it surely is not so today.

He Is Awake

The villager knows about his backward condition. He has been made aware of it so systematically and thoroughly that he seems to have developed an almost perverse inclination to stick to it or even to worsen it. He is like a stupid child that feels himself neglected by his elders. "It serves my father well, that I am lazy and do not want to learn!" he seems to say.

The facts which I found out are as follows:

(1) Education of school-children has improved, as far as numbers of registered children are concerned. But attendance is still far behind of what it could be. Usually about 50 per cent of the registered children attend school.

In a fairly large village, not far from the town, which in comparison to the other villages could be described as "prosperous", two teachers were paid by Government, but every time I visited the school only one of them was present!

He was a young man of the town, made literate only recently, who seemed to be well-meaning and reliable, but obviously had no training whatsoever in pedagogics. As the elder master, who called himself "headmaster", usually left the 20 to 25 attending children (out of the 51 registered) in his charge, he struggled along as well as he could. While dictating clumsily to the children of one standard, he tried to make the others revise their lessons, leaving the smaller children completely to themselves. There they sat in a row with their backs to the wall, staring at the colour-prints of large photos of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Subash Bose, who smiled down at them benevolently from the opposite wall. If one of the unoccupied little ones changed its position or tried to get up, the teacher showed them the stick, which he never put aside even for a minute and which he probably considered as his symbol of authority.

Plight Of Schools

Conditions were the same in the other villages which had schools. But I found two small villages of about 30 huts each, which had no school at all. Both were only a few miles away from the town, but none of the children attended school in town. As a whole, the children who attend school look cleaner than those who do not.

The usual excuse for not sending children of school-going age to school is, that they are needed to look after their smaller brothers and sisters, while the parents are away at work.

This is, of course, a true statement in most cases, yet I think that some arrangement could be made by which at least the children between the ages of 6 and 10 years could be schooling regularly.

The ideal solution would be a creche for every village in India, but I know how far we are away from such an utopia.

Even the most urgent need for one trained social worker for each group of villages cannot be fulfilled by the best of Governments, if young men and women do not come forward for such service.

If I had my way, I would decree, that hereafter nobody can enter Government Service, who cannot show a record of at least one year social service in a village!

Water Scarcity

Village-Sanitation in those parts of India is still backward. Not every village has a well. The country has a scanty rainfall. Whatever ponds and pools there are, are dry two months after the rains have ceased. A tank, which has been constructed a few years ago by the Madras Government near the Bellary Road not far from Adoni, serves several villages of the neighbourhood as a source for drinking water.

As it is also used by the caravans of bullock-carts, which ply the road, for washing vessels and even bathing on hot days, its purpose has been defeated and the villagers get less clean water from the tank than from their own old wells, which they boycott, as far as the drawing of drinking water is concerned, since the Harijans are allowed to use them.

The poorer villagers generally have only one vessel in which they store water for cooking and drinking purposes. The head of the family may use a part of this water for his morning toilet, and the women may manage to get a lota for washing their faces and teeth, but to use this precious liquid for washing the children seems to be considered a sin in a village.

When once I collected a number of children, whose faces were covered by swarms of flies, and led them to the tiny stone trough, in which the villagers store drinking-water for their cattle, to wash their faces, some mothers might have realised for the first time that they cared better for their cattle than for their own children.

His Health

It would be wrong to say that the Indian villager of today is in poor health. It is true that he is undernourished, or rather wrongly nourished, but he does not lack stamina. He acquits himself of all his tasks slowly, but he never has the appearance of being fatigued like the industrial worker in a big city, who looks worn out after a day's work. The villager, who has work all the year round in one of the ginning and pressing mills or in the oil-factories, or at the constructions which have gradually appeared during the last two decades in this part of the country, is really better off than the worker of Madras or Bombay, with his much higher wages.

An unskilled worker in Rayalaseema earns today a daily wage of Rs. 1-8, women earn 14 annas to Re. 1. Thus a couple between them earns at an average 65 to 70 Rupees a month. Considering that in the majority of cases they own their hut or pay only a very nominal rent, it is clear that their income is enough to cover the expense for food and clothing for the family.

Yet the employers complain that their workers are systematically staging strikes for wage-increment almost monthly. These strikes generally do not last longer than a day or two, in fact one has the impression that the workers just obey half-heartedly orders, which come from somewhere, but they are a nuisance all the same to employers and workmen alike, the latter, losing their wage for a day or two and the former having to make up somehow for the lost working hours.

Double Demand

At harvest-time industrial employers are at the mercy of their men. The slightly higher wages which the landowner then pays and the prospect of getting a part of the wage paid in freshly harvested grains, cause a general exodus from the factories. This particular part of India, being sparsely populated on account of lack of water, does not supply the additional labour needed at that time of the year. Seasonal labour is imported from Hyderabad, but also this source is getting inadequate, and industrialist and landowner complete for a part of the year in their attempt to get their work done. For that reason some of the more advanced employers combine agriculture with industries and are, therefore, able to keep their workmen, as also to improve their standard of living by giving them permanent employment.

It is clear that the problems of Indian village-life are today not more so much economical than social. The average villager need not any more be unemployed during a part of the year. He earns enough to feed and clothe his family. He is no more seen going about in rags, but wears a clean shirt, chappals and a Turkish Bath towel as a turban. He smokes cigarettes instead of bidis and visits the cinema in the nearby town for his recreation. His wife, of course, has to wait longer for a new sari or a blouse than he waits for a dhoti, and his children go still half-naked. He eats his jowari-bread and one or two pulses mixed with chillies twice a day.

Why He Does Not Save

It is easy to calculate that such diet and his very occasional expenses for new clothes leave him a substantial amount, which he could save, if he wanted to. That he does not save is the agreed opinion of all who have an insight into Indian village-life.

I have been told that every village today has its secret gambling den, and that illicit manufacture of liquor is going on inspite of increased watchfulness of the Prohibition authorities.

I have not seen a drunken villager during these four months, but have been told that drinking on a diminished scale and gambling on an increased scale drain away the villagers' surplus earnings. That gambling has spread even into small villages, however, I came to know by chance. When I visited a tiny village at the time of the Pongal holidays, I found several men sitting round a coloured beard, which one of them lifted up and turned against the wall, when he saw me peeping into the hut. My curiosity was naturally aroused and I stopped in. There were embarrassed faces and guilty smiles. I turned the beard and read the words "Skill Win" in English. I said in Hindustani, which some of the men understood: "Playing these games, you will lose all your money." There were again guilty smiles except on the face of one man, the one who had turned the board against the wall. He looked indignantly at me. It was quite obvious to me that he was the "skilled winner."

The villager needs training and guidance more than an increased income. He should have the latter, when he has learned the fundamentals of household economics. He needs a learned friend, to whom he can go with his troubles and in whom he can have confidence.

Technical Adviser For Religion!

(Continued from Page 4)

work to interfere with his duties as a clergyman.

Spiritual Adviser

In spite of the fact that he has been in pictures for 30 years most stars regard him as a minister of religion rather than as an actor. They invite him to afternoon tea in their dressing-room, where they often he says, seek spiritual advice from him.

Many stars are nervous about being married on the screen by him because he is an ordained minister.

He recalls that before he married Janet Gaynor to Charles Farrel in "Seventh Heaven", Janet worried that the ceremony might be legal, because he was a real clergyman.

"I told her, as I have since been forced to tell many others", he said. "that before a marriage ceremony can be legal there must be intention to wed as well as a license"

The acting parson does not confine his screen activities to performing marriage ceremonies, however. He has become an accomplished actor and frequently has been cast as a judge and justice of the peace. He has played military and prison chaplains on the screen and was the House chaplain in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," He is also technical adviser for all Protestant religious scenes in pictures, and recalls, with some delight, that he once had to point out an error to a Roman Catholic priest, who was supervising a Catholic wedding scene.

Biggest wedding scene he has ever handled was that in "It Happened One Night," in which he married Claudette Colbert to Clark Gable. They rehearsed this sequence for an entire week, and Rev. Mr. Dodd claims it was the best reproduction of a big wedding ever filmed. Some thing of a diplomat, he refuses to name the star he thinks has made the most beatiful bride, but did admit that Irene Dunne was "among the most beautiful."

By becoming an actor himself, while still an active clergyman, Father Dodd has placed the stamp of church approval on the profession of acting. In fact. his own daughter has become an actress with his blessing.

"I like both my professions," he said. 'I like being a movie actor because it keeps me young, broadens my viewpoint and gives me extra money to use in my church work and I like movie people, too"

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Hoshiarpur Students Call Off Strike

Tension In Town Eases

JULLUNDUR, March 24 (PTI): Students of the Government College Hoshiarpur decided today to call off their 3-day-old strike and express regret to the Principal for their past behaviour.

The strike was a protest against the non-recognition by the Principal of their new constitution. Two students were on hunger strike.

The abandonment of the strike eased the tension in Hoshiarpur where the District authorities had banned holding of meetings, and assembly of five or more persons.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN BANARAS

Protest Against East Bengal Atrocities

BANARAS, March 24 (PTI): Banaras observed complete hartal today as a protest against the atrocities on the minorities in East Bengal. Even the medical stores kept their doors half shut. Vehicular traffic was thin.

Prabhat pheries were taken out in the morning in various parts of the city shouting slogans demanding immediate action to protect minorities in East Bengal.

SCALES OF SALARIES FOR STATE RAILMEN

India Govt. To Spend Rs. 1,25,00,000

NEW DELHI, March 25 (P.T.I.): **The Railway authorities are reported to have agreed to sanction the Central Pay Commission's scale of salaries and allowances to the employees of Indian state railways. This will cost the central exchequer Rs. 1,25,00,000 annually.**

All the railways will be given the benefits with effect from the 1st April 1950, when they will be integrated with the India Government railways. The total number of employees on all state railways was about 65,000. The employees of the Nizam and Jodhpur state railways are already receiving the scale of salary and allowances as recommended by the Pay Commission. The number of employees who will actually receive the benefits from 1st April 1950, will be about 35,000.

It is understood that a committee will be appointed for gradation of officers of state railways in the light of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

Control Policies To Be Decided From Time To Time

V. L. MEHTA'S STATEMENT IN ASSEMBLY

BOMBAY, Saturday

The view that it was not possible to say anything categorical about either the continuance or discontinuance of the control policies of the Government, which would however be reviewed from time to time as the occasion arose, was expressed by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

The different readings of the Bill to amend the Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits) Act, 1945, were gone through today, with the incorporation of verbal amendments.

The House also passed the Bill to amend the Bombay Finance Act, 1932.

Explaining the objects and reasons for the enactment, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister said that it had been decided to lower the stamp duty on transactions in the Stock and Share markets, to assume powers to extend the stamp duty to transactions in the forward markets dealing in artificial silk yarn, edible oils and spices like pepper, turmeric, etc., and to grant relief to members of Co-operative Housing Societies in the matter of assessment of annual letting value for purpose of levy of the Urban Immovable Property Tax.

The Minister said that these changes would cause a loss in revenue to Government of about Rs. five lakhs. The loss was however expected to be made good by the extension of the stamp duty to the other commodity markets.

He said that the Government were trying to introduce Unified Control on all Forward Exchanges.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The third Bill to come up before the House was the Bombay Appropriations Bill of 1950.

Mr. K. S. Firodia, Speaker, explained to the House that this was a novel Bill, but was necessary under the new constitution. Formerly when the House sanctioned the grants it was implied that the House also sanctioned the necessary authority to the Executive, to appropriate the grants.

But, the present Bill, though novel to this House, was a common feature in the British Parliament. A similar Bill had been passed in the Indian Parliament also.

Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin, Mr. R. M. Nalawade, Mr. Ahmed A. Patel, Miss Indumati Sheth, R. B. Raut, Mr. Yusaf Meheralli and Mr. F. B. Dabhi spoke on the Bill.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, in his reply explained the constitutional position which necessitated the Bill, said that in future Government might follow the example of the Centre, by furnishing an idea of the achievements to the credit of particular departments, when asking for supplementary grants.

He said that the business activities of the Government like grain and sugar rationing and distribution, were conducted on a no-loss and no-profit basis.

With regard to controls, the Minister said that it was not possible to say anything about the continuance or otherwise of Government's control policy, which was reviewed whenever occasion arose.

The Bill passed through all the readings.

No-Confidence Motion Against Colombo Mayor

COLOMBO, March 24. (PTI): Two motions of no-confidence against Colombo's Mayor, Dr. Kumaran Ratnam were moved in the Municipal Council tonight.

One of these motions charged the Mayor with "partiality to Communists as evidenced by his appeal to voters to support the Communist candidate to the Council bye-election". The motion was sponsored by an Independent member.

Leftist members raising points of order contended that the motion was irrelevant as "it did not relate to any question concerning municipal administration". Upholding this objection, the Deputy Mayor Mr. S. Abu Bakr who was in the chair ruled the motion out of order.

SECOND MOTION

Thereupon, another Independent member moved the second no-confidence motion in the Mayor for "failure to maintain law and order in the Council on March 8" when the Council had to be adjourned due to "unruly behaviour" of a large crowd in the gallery.

This motion was being debated when the Council adjourned.

"Leopold Will Never Be King Of Walloons"

Angry Demonstrations In Liege: De Wiart Gives Up Attempt To Form Govt.

BRUSSELS, March 24 PTI-Reuter): Catholic ex-Premier Count Henri Carton de Wiart today gave up his attempt to form a Government after Brussels demonstrators wrecked two hundred tramcars during a "warning strike" against exiled King Leopold's return.

Rallying to the cry of "Leopold The Third will never again be the King of the Waloons" given by Socialist ex-Premier Paul Henri Spaak, the Walloons—Belgium's French speaking anti-Leopold faction—thronged the streets of Liege, "capital" of the south.

Windows in the fashionable quarter displaying the exiled King's portrait were smashed by angry demonstrators while Socialist "young guards" in blue shirts and red ties made a guard of honour round the rostrum where M. Spaak was speaking.

Meanwhile in Brussels angry, crowds battled with armed police in the heart of the capital as more than three hundred thousand workers in the city staged the protest strike called by the Socialist dominated General Federation of Labour.

The deadlock has kept Belgium without a stable government since the indecisive referendum on the King's return, when he polled 57.6 in favour.

TANSEN TO BE SHOWN IN LONDON

LONDON, March 25 (UPI): The famous India film "Tansen" will be shown to Londoners by the Indian Film Society in London.

The picture portrays the life of the greatest singer in ancient India. His genius had received an early recognition by the illustrious Mughal Emperor Akbar, who appointed him as the Ninth Ratna (jem) of his court—a rare honour that only nine persons achieved.

The film will be screened at private showings at the Imperial Institute.

Mao's Terms For Diplomatic Ties With Britain

LONDON, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Official quarters declined today to comment on an account of current negotiations between Britain and the Chinese Communist Government in Peking, published today in a Paris newspaper under a London dateline.

The account said Britain has accepted three conditions as preliminaries to the establishment of diplomatic relations with China.

These were: (1) That Britain should transfer to Peking Government all former assets of the Nationalist Government on British territory—particularly in Hong Kong and Kowloon, including capital reserves, ships, planes and foreign sales organisation for Tungsten and Wolfram.

(2) That Britain should support Peking's right to represent China on the United Nations Security Council.

(3) That Britain should break all diplomatic relations with officials of the former Nationalist Government and close her consulate in Formosa.

In the absence of official comment, during pendency of negotiations, informed observers here said that the question of Chinese assets in British territory, although raised in Peking in a general way, would not have formed a subject of detailed negotiations.

They said that Britain's attitude on Security Council representation is well-known. Although Peking's representative has publicly criticised Britain, among others, for abstaining from voting, there has been no formal demand in the Peking negotiations for British support at Lake Success as a condition for establishing diplomatic relations.

They further pointed out that Britain has no diplomatic relations with the Chinese Nationalist Government in Formosa, and the retention of a consular official in Formosa is solely for the protection of British interests.

The French report also claimed that India, who concluded her negotiations with the Chinese Foreign Ministry in Peking on March 22, "finished by accepting similar conditions" to those demanded of Britain.

Observers here commented that "similar conditions" cannot possibly apply to India, as there are no Chinese assets in India; India has already voted for Communist China's representation on the Security Council and India has no diplomatic contact with the Nationalist Government in Formosa whatsoever.

"Get Rid Of Reds From Labour Unions"

MORRISON'S APPEAL TO BRITISH WORKERS

LONDON, March 24 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. Herbert Morrison, British Deputy Prime Minister, tonight appealed to British trade unions to get rid of Communists as soon as possible.

He described the Communist programme as trickery in politics, treason in matters concerning the defence of our homes, trouble-making in industry, and tyranny wherever they can seize control of hook or by crook".

HEALTHY REJECTION OF REDS

Mr. Morrison told a meeting of the Labour Party League of Youth in Lewisham, his own constituency, "there has been in the last year or two a great and healthy rejection of Communists in our trades union movement, but they still hold some positions of importance.

"It is satisfactory to see the rank and file are already taking steps to eradicate these destructive elements from their controlling bodies.

"No doubt it will take some time to cleanse our trade union movement entirely of this taint, but no day should go past without members of trade unions reminding themselves who are these men in key positions who are pledged to subvert the unions to their own purpose conspiracy against the nation, men who are responsible to the Communist Party rather than to the trade union rank and file.

The general election had shown that communism could not stand up to an active and enlightened social democracy, Mr. Morrison declared.

But he warned "don't let us be too satisfied with ourselves on this account. It is one thing to administer a public beating to the Communists and another thing to deal with the evil which they will continue to do by stealth".

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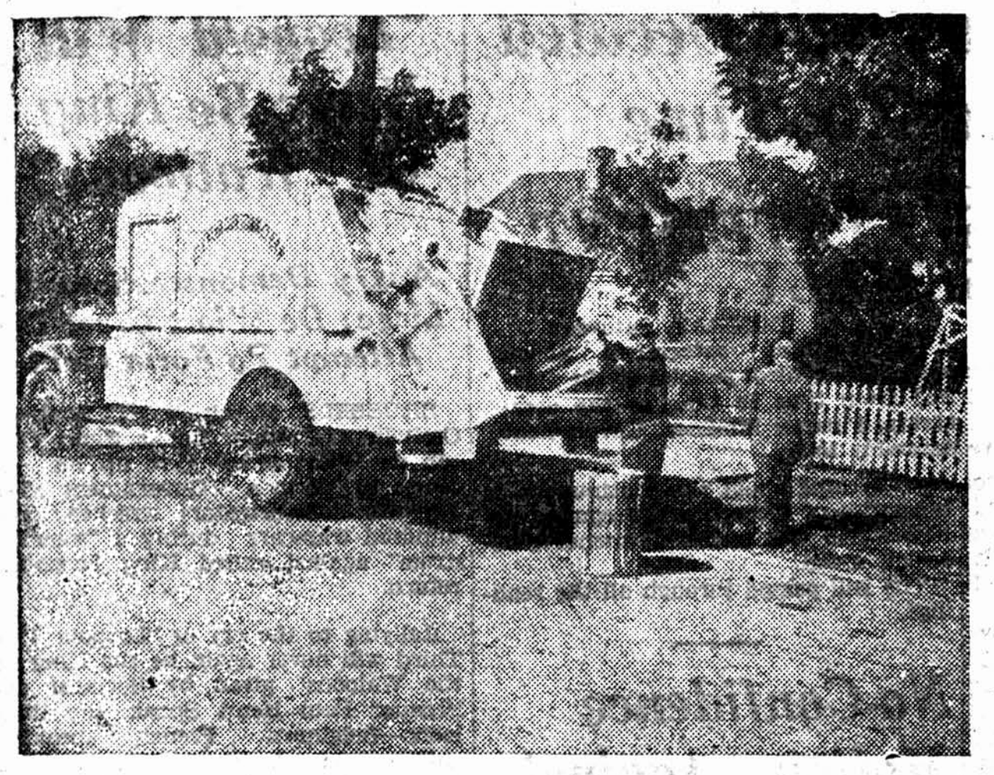
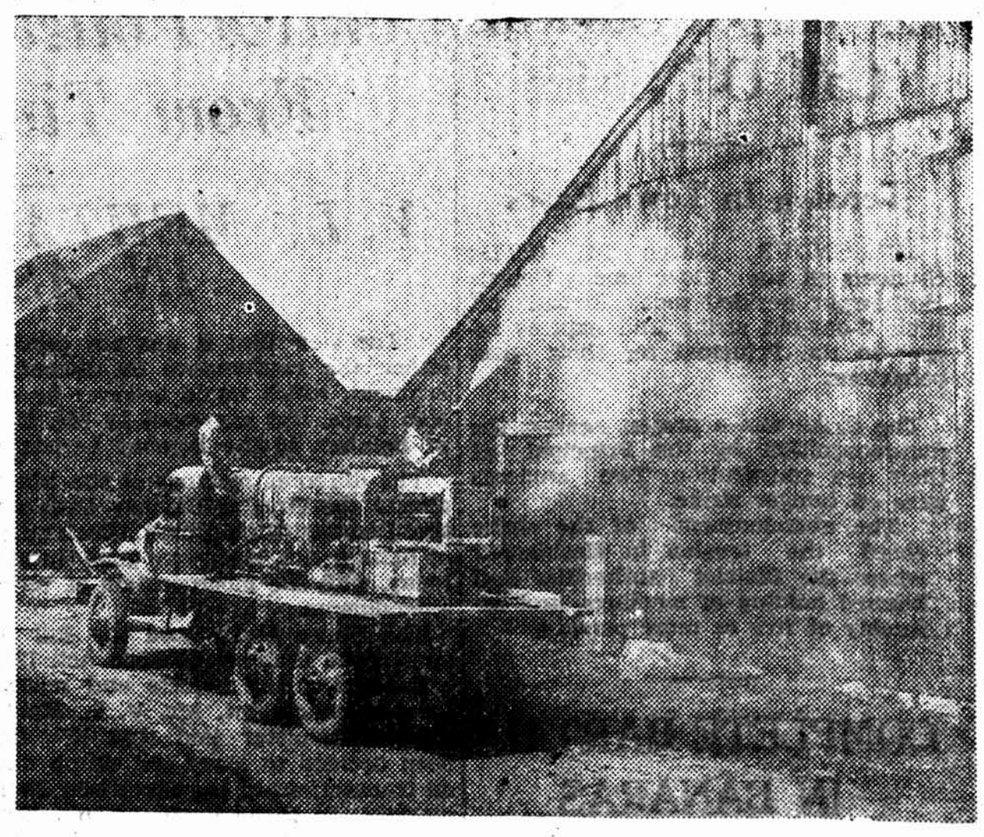


Collection of garbage in modern trucks. The garbage is removed from homes and other buildings in metal cans and is transported to incinerators. This aids in controlling fly menace in cities and towns of U.S.A.



Farmers spray their barns with fly-killing chemical solutions.

INDIA AND UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

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(Continued from Page 3)

the Commonwealth are discussed in a separate report."

Will Commonwealth Last?

The absence of racial and political unity within the Commonwealth suggests that its present form and composition will not be enduring. The link between the Anglo-Saxon Dominions and Britain is strong and is likely to persist, but the association of South Africa and the three Asiatic Dominions has less depth.

South Africa remains in the Commonwealth mostly on grounds of expediency—economic and military—and also because she hopes to establish closer unity with the white populations in other parts of Africa, large sections of which are in the British Empire. Pakistan, India and Ceylon also have economic and military grounds for membership of the Commonwealth, but in their case the tendency towards unity with neighbouring peoples is likely in time to divert their first interest from Britain. In India and Ceylon, particularly, opinion in favour of a federation of the peoples of South-East Asia is strong.

Whatever be the future of the Commonwealth, there is no rigidity or finality in its constitution and the door to additions and larger associations is wide open.

The British Empire

The British Empire, as distinct from the Commonwealth, is composed of territories whose people do not enjoy the rights of full self-government. In Asia these territories are now limited to Malaya, the island of Hong Hong and the port of Aden. Malaya is of enormous economic importance to Britain; Hong Kong and Aden are of strategic importance.

In Africa, the British Empire remains extensive, including Sierra Leone the Gold Coast, and Nigeria in the West, Bechuanaland in the South, the Rhodesias in Central Africa, and Tanganyika (mandated), Uganda and Kenya in the East.

In the American continent, the Empire includes islands of the West Indies and British Guiana.

The degree of self-government among these peoples varies greatly. Some of the territories are administered largely by officials of the Colonial Office in London—Bechuanaland and Tanganyika, for example. Others have the beginnings of self-government through mixed Legislative Councils, composed partly of nominated and partly of elected members. The nearest to self-government aer the West Indies and the West African territories.

The British colonies in Africa and the West Indies are of great economic value and their 'potential' economic value is inestimably great.

Demand For Independence

Whilst the peoples in the British Empire are still denied self-government, in most of them strong democratic, nationalist movements have arisen demanding full political rights and national independence. The Labour Government has in many cases increased democratic representation and it has done much to expand social welfare, trade union organisation and economic development; but opposition to alien rule and the demand for full political independence has grown.

African spokesmen recognise that Britain's large-scale economic projects are a progressive factor in the evolution of their countries and they welcome the assurances that the ownership and control of these schemes shall finally pass to the African peoples; but they also understand that the first motive behind them is satisfaction of the economic needs of Britain; and they resent the fact that too often they have been imposed upon Africa without consultation with African representatives. Consequentiy the willing co-operation of the people in these projects is absent.

Two Blocs And War

In the two world wars, the British Government assumed the participation of the peoples of the Empire. In the war of 1914-18 there was little resistance to such participation, but in the recent war the Indian National Congress declined co-operation unless democracy were extended to India by the recognition of its rights to independence, and an Indian National Army, organised by Subhas Bose, took up arms against Britain. It is true that the British succeeded in recruiting a considerable Indian army, but the motive for Indian enlistment was largely economic. Regular and sufficient food and comparatively good pay were a strong inducement to men who normally had neither

In Afric: there was no resistance to service in the recent war and thousands of men served under the British colours; but under the threat of a third world war the attitude of the politically-conscious population in Africa has now undergone a great change. The democratic nationalist movements in the African colonies are united in declaring that they have no responsibility for the world conflict which threatens war, and that they will not accept responsibility for war preparations or for participation in any war which may come.

They announce their independence of the two Power Blocs and resent the measures which Britain is taking, in conjunction with its military partners in Europe, to prepare Africa for war. They claim the right to decide for themselves what their attitude shall be in any war and say that until this right is recognised they will not co-operate

Conclusions

The most urgent task is to win support in the British Labour Movement for a plan for a Socialist Europe. This would meet the fears which are held of union with a reactionary Europe.

The Socialist Movement for the United States of Europe must find a basis of co-operation with the Socialist Europe Group in the Labour Party and must elaborate a Socialist Plan for Europe in conjunction with it. This plan should be based on (1) the retention of Britain's social security scheme, its nationalisation projects and its working-class standards of life.

This plan should then be made the subject of a united Socialist campaign in all European countries, and particularly in Britain. British speakers should be invited to the Continent and Continental speakers should participate in the campaign in Britain.

If this campaign were organised on imaginative lines, influential support could be obtained in Britain. We should set before ourselves the target of gaining the official co-operation of the Labour Party within three years.

The aim must be to secure endorsement of the plan by all the official Socialist Parties of Europe and the organisation by them of a wholehearted and continuous campaign on its behalf. Meanwhile, the responsibility for the campaign must fall on the S.M.U.S.E.. Since the full implementation of the plan would require a Socialist majority in Europe, the campaign should undertake special activities in parts of the Continent which lag behind or which are of special importance.

The plan should be made in "terms of reference" of the activity of the S.M.U.S.E. within the wider European Movement and by its members who are delegates to the European Consultative Assembly.

The plan would serve three purposes. First, it would be the inspiration of international campaigning. Second, it would be the guide for immediate activities. Third, it would be the pattern for ultimate realisation.

Commonwealth And Europe

During the first stages of the unification of Europe, prior to the full integration of its political and economic structure, the independent association of Britain with the Commonwealth should be accepted. In view of the loose constitution of the Commonwealth, which is in effect an alliance of independent nations rather than a federation involving the surrender of national sovereignty, this should not raise difficulties.

But later, as the sovereignty of the separate European States is modified in favour of the Union, a distinctive relationship by one of those States with a group of nations outside Europe would create political, military, and economic problems.

It might prove possible to transfer the economic association of the Dominions with Britain to the European Union; but political and military association would depend upon the maintenance of a common attitude by Europe and the Dominions.

This problem, however, is likely to arise within the Commonwealth irrespective of the relationship of Britain to Europe. India, as we have seen already rejects Britain's foreign policy and South Africa repudiates Britain's conceptions of democracy and racial equality. Side by side with the development of Europe towards political and economic unity, changes will occur within the Commonwealth. Their exact nature cannot be foreshadowed, but they will probably be in a direction which should facilitate association with a democratic and progressive Europe.

As will be emphasised later, the Socialist Plan for Europe should certainly allow for special international association with Socialist countries in other parts of the world. Within the Commonwealth, Britain, Australia, and New Zealand now have Labour Governments. The tendency towards Socialism in India and Ceylon is strong and in Canada it has taken root. Socialism in time may become the binding link between these Commonwealth nations.

Certainly, any enduring international association, supplementary to membership of the United Nations or any other comprehensive world organisations, must be on the basis of a common political philosophy and practice.

We must face the fact, however, that the colonial peoples are highly suspicious of plans for European Union and specially for Western Union, in relation to themselves. These are the main reasons:—

I

Western Europe was the birthplace of Imperialism and is still the home of Imperialism in Asia and Africa.

II

The inclusion in the Benelux-British military pact of a provision for joint military action in the colonies and the extension of the Atlantic Pact to Algeria without any consultation with its indigenous population.

III

The assumption by the imperialist Powers of Western Europe that their colonies are an integral part of the Western Bloc without any opportunity on the part of the peoples to decide the issue themselves.

IV

The intensified exploitation of their territories by these imperialist Powers to meet their own economic needs without consideration of the wishes of the peoples.

V

The proof recently given in Viet-Nam and Malaya that Holland, France and Britain have not advanced beyond the traditional methods of Imperialism.

VI

The hypocrisy of Western European nations in claiming to be the custodians of democracy when they deny democratic liberty to the peoples of the colonies.

These suspicions will not be easily lived down by Western Europe. The Socialist Movement for the United States of Europe will only win the confidence of the colonial peoples, including the peoples in the British Empire, if its members act with uncompromising boldness in their own countries against the imperialist actions of their Governments, and if the Movement proves incontestably that it recognises the right of the colonial peoples (1) to independence and (2) to decide for themselves the issue of peace and war and the economic planning of their territories.

The S.M.U.S.E. has to its credit the initiative in summoning the Puteaux Congress which established the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism. The S.M.U.S.E. must now consolidate the effects of this preliminary step by action within the Parliaments, the European Movement, and the European Consultative Assembly to demand the withdrawal of alien occupation of the colonies and to oppose the imposition of military commitments and economic projects upon them.

Only if this is done without equivocation will representative movements and the leaders of the colonial peoples be ready to co-operate with the S.M.U.S.E. in plans for the political and economic association of their countries with a Socialist Europe. The scope for such association is immense. The colonial territories can provide the raw materials and foodstuffs necessary to balance the economy of Europe. The European countries can provide the technical aid and the capital

(Continued on Page 30)

K. L. M. SUED FOR QUARTER MILLION

Knickerbocker's Widow Claims Damages

NEW YORK, March 25, (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Angus S. Knickerbocker, widow of the war correspondent and radio commentator Mr. H. R. Knickerbocker who was killed with 44 others aboard a K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines Constellation' near Bombay last July has filed a 250,000 dollars damage suit against K.L.M.

She complained that the death of her husband was due to "wilful misconduct" in the operation of the airliner.

Mrs. Knickerbocker lives at Nycak, New York.

Mr. Knickerbocker was among thirteen New York correspondents who died in the crash.

Direct Air Mail Service Between India And Iran

NEW DELHI, March 24 (UPI): With effect frim Saturday, March 25 air mails from India for Iran will be despatched exclusively through the direct air services between Bombay and Teheran via Zahedan operated by the Iranian Airways Company. This service is now operating to a weekly frequency on every Saturday.

The rates of postage cum air free or air mail articles for Iran will remain unchanged, viz., for letters—10 as for every half ounce or part thereof and for postcards as four.

No special super-scription will be necessary but air mail articles should as usual be affixed with the blue airmail label obtainable at all post offices.

CZECH REFUGEES IN U. S. ZONE

WIESBADEN, March 25 (PTI-Reuter): More than half of the people who landed near Munich yesterday in three Czsch 'dakotas' want to go back to their homeland, American Air Force Headquarters announced here today.

The statement, which left the mystery of the landings only partly explained, said the President of Czschoslovakia Airlines was one of the 85 passengers and crew involved.

The three planes were bound for Prague from different parts of Czechoslovakia.

The crews of two brought their planes to Germany voluntarily, the statement said, but the chief pilot of the third brought it in with a pistol pointed at him.

The statement did not name the airline president.

(It was learned from Czech National Airlines in London that he is Mr. I. Thurner).

Protection To Wood Screws Industry

BOMBAY, March 25, (UPI): The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Tariff Board in respect of the Wood Screws industry and extended protection to the industry upto the 31st December, 1951 by the Indian Tariff (second amendment) Act, 1950.

The Government have also accepted two other recommendations of the Tariff Board, namely, (A) Imports of wood screws should not be restricted, except for balance of payment considerations, since the indigenous output cannot satisfy even five per cent of the indigeous demand, and (B) Government should make available to the industry steel wire of the requisite quality.

26 Million Voters In Madras

MADRAS, March 25, (UPI): About 26 million voters have been registered under the adult franchise scheme in all the districts of the State. This figure represents nearly 51 per cent of the State's population

BOMBAY, March 25: The Government of Hyderabad have agreed to continue the benefits enjoyed by over one hundred villages formerly in the Bombay State but now merged with the Hyderabad State.

KREMLIN HAS REVIVED TSARIST IMPERIALISM

Yugoslav Attack On Cominform

BELGRADE, March. 25 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Yugoslavia goes to the polls tomorrow to elect its second parliament since the war. In spite of streamers, slogans, speeches, and occasional messages white-washed on the pavements ordering people to attend a local People's Front election meeting, the campaign has been tame, and everybodv knows that Marshal Tito's Peoples Front is going to win.

Members of the government and the Yugoslav Communist Party Politburo have been setting forth Yugoslavia's problems at home and abroad in a nation-wide "campaign" with some unusually frank speaking about discontent among the peasants and economic difficulties generally. Attacks on the Cominform continue, the party line, evident in recent speeches, being that the Kremlin has revived the imperialist policies of the Tsars.

At Split Marshal Tito said there were 400,000 absentees last year out of a total of 2,200,000 workers, or 18 per cent. Many of the newer workers he said were still "half peasants" making just enough money to keep going for the year, and then returning to their villages.

INDIAN NAVAL SHIP TO THE RESCUE

New Delhi, March 25—One of Indian Navy's frigates, INS 'Kistna' arrived in Colombo Harbour yesterday after rescuing and bringing in tow S.S. 'Fakira', a commercial vessel registered in Pakistan, which had broken down and was drifting about 150 miles west of Colombo. On information about the vessel reaching her, at Cochin, the 'Kistna' sailed at once on the 20th instant and after rescuing the ship, successfully brought her into Colombo Harbour on the morning of the 24th.

RED LETTER DAY FOR INDIAN SHIPPING

BOMBAY, March 25.

Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Chairman of the Government-sponsored "Eastern Shipping Corporation" said here today that "the dark days for Indian shipping were over and the future which sometime back appeared gloomy looked hopeful". Mr. Bhabha, who was addressing the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, described its formation as a "Red Letter Day" in the history of Indian mercantile marine.

"This Corporation", Mr. Bhabha said "is the first positive step or effort, with an all-out Governmental assistance, to achieve the modest target of two million tons that was set before the country two years ago by the Shipping Policy Committee. With its inauguration, it can also be said that a great and stern warning has been sounded by the Government of free India, of the natural and legitimate aspirations of our countrymen to see that the fair shore of India's foreign trade is carried in Indian bottoms and that the flag of India is seen flying in the outposts of the world."

DECK PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES

BOMBAY, March 25, (UPI): A comprehensive questionnaire in respect of the conditions of the deck passengers on the Indian coastal run as well as on the overseas routes, the U.P.I. learns, will be shortly issued to shipowners, passengers' interests, port authorities and individuals by the deck passenger committee, constituted by the Government of India in January last

The committee which held its first meeting in Bombay to a day under the chairmanship of Mr. S Jagannathan, Director-General of Shipping, Government of India, is understood to have discussed its programme of work and considered its draft questionnaire, which includes about 200 questions relating to the subject.

It is further learnt, that the Committee will invite the general public to give their opinion on the question of inconveniences of deck passengers

The committee will meet again on Monday to finalise its questionnaire

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Central Labour Minister, addressing a public meeting at Kurla on Friday night.

Jag Jivan Ram Visits Technical Training Centre

The Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, Government of India, paid a visit to the Ministry of Labour Technical Training Centre, Bombay, on Friday at 4-20 p.m. He was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries of the Bombay Government, and others.

The Hon. Minister for Labour and party were received by Shri M. G. Monani, Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Bombay. They were conducted round various sections of the Centre, where newly-admitted adult civilian trainees and ex-servicemen were undergoing training in various technical trades, like turning, machining, welding, motor repairs, etc.

The Hon. Minister enquired about the progress of the new Adult Civilian Training Scheme started by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India and saw the actual work-jobs prepared

Debts Due From Parties In Enemy Territories

NEW DELHI, March 25: A preliminary verification is being made of claims registered with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics at Calcutta or with the Custodian of Enemy property at Bombay in respect of debts due to persons and concerns in India by parties in enemy territories, including territories which were occupied by the Germans and Japanese during the war.

Persons and concerns who at the time of lodging such claims were resident in territories now forming the Dominion of Pakistan but have since migrated to the Union of India are advised urgently to intimate their present whereabouts to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Caltex House, Ballard Road, Post Box No. 689, Bombay 1.

Pondicherry Pepper For Pakistan

PONDICHERRY, March 25, (PTI): The S.S. 'Noorjehan' left Pondicherry yesterday with a cargo of 50 tons of pepper for Pakistan.

Train Derails But None Injured

LUDHIANA, March 25, (PTI): A passenger train running between Hissar and Ludhiana was derailed early this morning near Okhlara, according to information received here

No casualty has been reported. The engine and the two adjoining bogies went off track, the report added.

PRAKASAM'S MOTION TURNED DOWN

Madras Speaker On Commons Procedure

MADRAS, March 25, (PTI)) Mr. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, Speaker, disallowed in the Madras Assembly today the privilege motion tabled by Mr. T. Prakasam, former Premier, demanding the appointment of a five-member select committee of the house to investigate the charges against certain ministers of the state cabinet.

The Speaker said that the charges were one and a half years old. "In my opinion, Mr. Prakasam's motion cannot be admitted either as a privilege motion or an adjournment motion", he added.

The Speaker remarked that it was the first time in the history of Legislatures in India that a motion of that kind had been brought before a Legislature. In England, he said, motions of that kind were admitted not as a privilege or adjournment motion, but as a "substantive motion". If that motion was backed by the Opposition, Government would treat it as censure motion. Even then Government were not bound to find time for it on an official day. It could be brought only on a specific non-official day.

Mr. Sivashanmugham Pillai said that even with regard to such substantive motions there were no specific rules in Legislatures in this country.

PRAKASAM'S PLEA

Mr. Prakasam requested the Speaker to treat his resolution as a substantive motion after a few verbal changes so that people's representatives in the house could have an opportunity for discusing the subject.

The Speaker said that he would consider the question of treating the resolution as a substantive motion. Before deciding the question, he said, he would have an informal discussion with the Leader of the House, Leader of the Opposition, the Law Member and Mr. Prakasam at a meeting on March 27.

5 CRORE-AXE FOR U. P. EXPENDITURE

Sampurnanand Committee's Recommendations

LUCKNOW, March 25 (PTI): Measures to effect economy of rupees five crore and eight lakhs in the expenditure of the Uttar Pradesh Government have been suggsted by the U. P. Economy, Insurance, and Resources Committee appointed by the Government under the chairmanship of the Finance Minister, Mr. Sampurnanand.

The report of the Committee released today has suggested measures for increasing the revenue by rupees seven lakhs.

The Committee which was appointed in September, 1948, submitted its report to the Government in November, 1949.

The Committee further recommended compulsory State insurance for all Government servants to be recruited in future and that the State Insurance Department should be an independent entity and should be run on purely business lines.

SIKH MEMBER FOR PUNJAB CABINET

Bhargava To Discuss With Patel

SIMLA, March 24 (PTI): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, has summoned Jethedar Udham Singh Nagoke M.L.A., former President of the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, member of the Congress High Command and former Rehabilitation Minister for consultations on Sunday next in Delhi, according to informed sources here.

The Chief Minister Dr. Gopichand Bhargava is also expected to meet Sardar Patel the same day either separately or with the other two invitees.

Political observers believe that the talks will relate to the strengthening of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly and representation of the Sikhs in the Punjab Cabinet consequent on its recent enlargement by the addition of a Hindu Jat, Captain Raji T. Singh. His inclusion has disturbed the parity between Hindus and Sikhs in the Cabinet which is composed of three Hindus, two Sikhs and one Harijan.

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Wanted Agents for U.S.A. Fountain Pens on commission or pay Rs. 300/- to 800/- Imperial Trading Co., Saddar Bazar, Delhi. (7346)

Wanted reputed firm with good organisation and experience in Pharmaceutical Trade to represent us in Bombay Presidency for the sale of injectables, liver extract, vitamin preparations, patents, and B. P. preparations, etc. Only those agreeable to hold stock and look after sales and propaganda on reasonable commission need apply. The Andhra Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. P. O. Ramavarappadu, Bezwada, S. I. (7434)

PROPERTY FOR SALE

For Sale, Khetri House with garden and a well at Mt. Abu. Centrally situated near Jaipur House. Comprises of five bed rooms, Drawing, Sitting, office, and dining rooms, all furnished, pantry, kitchen, back courtyard, staff quarters, stables and garage. Electrified Water supply connection is being made. Area 2.87 acres. Offer be sent to senior officer, Thikana Khetri (Rajasthan). (7447)

ONE PATTERN OF LAWS FOR WHOLE OF INDIA

"Judicial Amalgamation Of States Not Much Difficult," Says Kania

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 24 (PTI).

SIR HARILAL KANIA, Chief Justice of India, said here today that, though the problems arising from integration of the states were numerous, so far as the judicial amalgamation of the states in India was concerned, he believed there was not much difficulty.

He was speaking at a garden party got up in his honour at the High Court gardens this evening by the Chief Justice, judges of the Hyderabad High Court and members of the local Bar.

Sir Harilal said that if the ideal of the attainment of the Legislature of the Union was to have control over the whole of the Union, it must necessarily follow that the Judiciary should also get into one unit.

Problems arising from this unification, he said, were bound to be there, but he was quite sure that they would be rightly tackled.

The Chief Justice of India said that so far as administration of justice was concerned, apart from personal rights of the people, the laws had to be brought on the same pattern at an early date. It was but right, he added, that the people of India, to whatever State they belonged, were subject to laws of the same pattern.

UNITED INDIA

Welcoming the Chief Justice of India Mr. R. S. Naik, Chief Justice of Hyderabad High Court, said that the presence of the Chief Justice of India in Hyderabad in his official capacity had a great significance—and it was a matter of rejoicing for them because it brought home to them the fact that they were citizens of a united India—citizens of a free country, all enjoying the same laws under the guidance and protection of the same Supreme Court.

On behalf of the Hyderabad Bench and Bar, Mr. Naik assured Sir Harilal Kania their fullest support and cooperation.

Among those who were present at the party were Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister of Hyderabad, and Mrs. Vellodi, Ministers of Hyderabad Government, judges of the Hyderabad High Court, members of the local Bar, Mr. Digambar Rao Bindu, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, and Mr. B. S. Mahadev Singh, Hyderabad Socialist leader.

11 Arrests In Tea Dacoity Case

DIBRUGARH POLICE RECOVER Rs. 1 1/2 LAKH

DIBRUGARH, (Assam), March 24. (PTI): Eleven persons, including some medical students, were arrested and a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was recovered from their possession by the Dibrugarh police following simultaneous searches in Nahorani and other villages near here this morning.

The Superintendent of Police Dibrubrugarh led a police party which searched 13 houses in those villages and besides the money recovered from the arrested persons were a jeep, a sten gun, three loaded revolvers and 50 bullets.

DACOITY ON MARCH 22

The searches were made, it is learnt, in connection with a dacoity committed on March 22 when an armed gang held up and made off with Rupees 1,50,000 being the property of a tea company, while the amount was being brought in a truck from Sibsagar to Dibrugarh.

FORFEITURE OF SECURITY DEPOSITS

MADRAS, March 24 (PTI): A full bench of the Madras High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Mr. Satyanarayana Rao and Mr. Viswanatha Sastry today dismissed petition made by Srimathi K. A. Mani Ammayar, editor and publisher of "Viduthalai" a Tamil daily in Madras city, to set aside the Government order forfeiting the security deposit of Rs. 2,000 under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act of 1931.

The Government had stated in their order that articles written in the paper on various dates contained matter tending to promote class hatred among the subjects of the Indian Union.

HONEST INTENTION NOT PROVED

Their Lordships dismissing the petition observed: "In our opinion the articles referred to contain words which tend dircetly and indirectly to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between the Brahmin and other sections of the Hindu community and that neither the absence of malicious intention nor the presence of an honest purpose has been established.

HYDERABAD'S 'S.O.S. TO DELHI

Food Position Causing Anxiety

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 24 (PTI): Mr. P. H. Krishna Rao, Food Minister, Hyderabad Government, told pressmen this evening that there was no doubt that the food position in Hyderabad was now causing anxiety.

Mr. Krishna Rao stated that the Hyderabad Government had appealed strongly to the Government of India to let the State have 65,000 tons of foodgrains over and above the quantity of 35,000 tons allotted to Hyderabad for the current year from the Central food grains pool.

So far, the Food Minister said, the State had received 10,000 tons from this year's quota and another 4,000 tons were expected to be received in Hyderabad in the beginning of next month. They were doing their best to procure as large a quantity of foodgrains as possible in the State and the new crop had just started coming in. But still, unless the Centre came to their help, it would be difficult to maintain the present scale of rations in the rationed areas.

Mr. Krishna Rao, however, said Government were determined to do all they could not to let anybody starve. They had with them about one month's stock of foodgrains at present, he said.

NEWSPRINT FROM NORWAY

NEW DELHI, March 25.

Information received here is to the effect that about 12,000 tons of newsprint from Norway will be available for export to India during the remainder of this calendar year.

Consumers who have already obtained licences, and other eligible importers, are advised to contact suppliers in Norway direct, or through their agents or dealers, as soon as possible. Import licences should be obtained in advance in the prescribed manner.

King Of Siam Returns Home

Thousands Gather To Cheer Him

BANGKOK, March 24 (PTI-Reuter) The Thai (Siamese) capital today greeted 22-year old King Phumibol Aduldet of Thailand with traditional oriental pageantry when he returned for the first time in three years through beflagged streets.

Thousands gathered to cheer him. He is back for his coronation and his wedding.

The young King stepped on to Thai soil within sight of his grand palace from the flagship which brought him and his party up the river after his three years of law studies in Switzerland.

Move To Boycott Indian Films In Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, March 24: Thousands of handbills in Urdu are being distributed at present in the Pakistan capital and various other centres all over the Dominion, asking people to boycott Indian films and save Pakistan's two and a half crores of rupees going to India annually.

Sponsors of this appeal have said in its support that India "boycotted" Pakistan wheat and thereby saved six crores of rupees even at the cost of famine in some parts of the country; therefore Pakistanis should be patriotic enough to boycott at least Indian films.

This appeal is said to be part of the campaign recently launched by film producers in Pakistan, who have mostly come from India, to earn more profits on their films which are inferior in quality.

These producers, besides, have appealed to Pakistan authorities also to put a total ban on the import of Indian films into Pakistan or in the alternative increase the import duty on such films from half anna per foot to four annas per foot. The Pakistan film producers have further demanded that only those film distributors be given licences for importing Indian films who undertake to send out to India at least one Pakitsani film against the import of four Indian films.

Pakistani film producers have further asked for Government a subsidy for this 'infant industry' of 66 per cent to the film-producers and studio-owners and the immediate alottment of all the evacuee Studio equipment to them.

'Jumna' Creates Good Impression Abroad

NEW DELHI, March 24 (PTI): The following messages have passed between Admiral Brind, the British Naval Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station, and Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, C-in-C, Indian Navy consequent on the recent visit of I.N.S. Jumna to Singapore.

From Admiral Brind to Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry: "I was glad to see Jumna whose smart appearance and the Bearing of her crew created a very favourable impression and were a credit to the Indian Navy".

From Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry to Admiral Brind: "Your message is greatly appreciated. We look forward to further meetings with your ships."

Malan Gives Evasive Answers

Seretse Issue In Union Parliament

CAPE TOWN, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Daniel Malan, South African Prime Minister, did not reply directly when asked in the Union Parliament today whether his Government had communicated with the British Government on the question of Seretse Khama, 28-year old exiled Chief-designate of the Bamangwato.

Replying to a question by Mr. S. Khan (Africans' representative and the only Communist member) Dr. Malan said the matter of Seretse Khama was primarily the concern of the United Kingdom Government.

"This Government has nothing to add to the White Paper issued by the United Kingdom Government on March 22 of which a full report appeared in the South African press.

Mr. Khan: "Arising out of this answer does the Prime Minister say there has been no communication between this Government and the United Kingdom Government?"

The Prime Minister: "My reply has already been given".

Mr. Khan said a direct reply had not been given to his question.

The Speaker: "A Minister is free to reply as he wishes".

WORSE THAN A LIE

JOHANNESBURG, March 24: Seretse Khama's lawyer, Mr. P. A. Fraenkel, claimed tonight he had advised the Bamangwato Chief to go to London last month for the talks which led to a British Government decision to evile Seretse after an assurance that he would be allowed to return to his people.

He said Seretse had been "tricked" into leaving his pregnant wife Ruth in Serowe and added: "We will continue the fight. The question of the chieftainship cannot rest where it is".

Commenting on the British White Paper, Mr. Fraenkel said he could not accept the Government's excuses for not publishing the full report of the judicial inquiry commission.

"What they published amounts to half the truth—which is worse than a lie", he said.

MALAN GOVERNMENT BANS "NEW AFRICAN"

PRETORIA, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): The South African Government today banned imports of a monthly bulletin, "The New African".

A spokesman at South Africa House said today "the New African" was the organ of the West African Nationalist Secretariat in London.

It expressed the views of the extreme nationalist group and appeared intermittently, the Spokesman said.

East African Workers' Way Of Protest

NAIROBI, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Members of seven East African Trade Unions will be told to wear a band of black cloth on their left shoulder as a protest at the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester to Nairobi next week according to a decision made today.

The East African Trade Unions Congress, which the Kenya Government claims is Indian Communist led, announced that a joint meeting of the Executive Committees of five Kenya registered trade unions and two unions not registered had agreed upon this protest during the civic week celebrations when Nairobi the capital, will officially become a city.

The Duke of Gloucester is taking to Nairobi a royal charter.

The Congress has called upon trade unionists to boycott the celebrations but Kenya's principal African-Indian political organisations have disassociated themselves with this threat.

F. A. O. FISHERIES DIRECTOR IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 25, (PTI): Dr. D. B. Finn, Director of the Fisheries Division of F.A.O., arrived in Delhi this morning for a short stay in India on his way to Australia to attend the meeting of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council.

While in Delhi, Dr. Finn will hold discussions with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture on problems connected with development of fisheries in India. His programme in India includes visits to Calcutta, Madras and to the main marine fishing station at Mandapam in South India.

Dr. Finn was Deputy Minister of Canada's Department of Fisheries prior to joining F.A.O.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 7, 2006.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 6, 1369.
Parsi: Meher 25, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-39 a.m. Sunset: 6-51 p.m.
Hightide: 03-12, 17-32. Lowtide: 10-00, 23-17.

Today's Engagements

CONGRESS KHADI BOARD: Mass spinning programme Nappo Gardens, Matunga 8 a.m. Shri G. N. Desai General Secretary B.P.C.C. and Shri Nathji Kulkarni will address gathering later.

INDIAN MANUFACTURERS EXPORT ASSOCIATION: Annual Conference Taj Mahal Hotel 4-30 p.m.

UPANAGAR JILLAH LOCAL BOARD: Lying of foundation stone of Sutikagrah at Mulund. Dr. M. D. D. Gildar, Minister for Health, Government of Bombay will perform the ceremony.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Reception to Mr. K. Jayant one of India's representatives to International Table Tennis Championships at Budapest at Shrimati Anandashram Hall Talmakiwadi, Tardeo 5-30.

MASS SPINNING: A mass spinning pogramme will be held under the auspices of Constructive Programme Committee today at 8 a.m. at Nappoo Gardens, Matunga, Shri G. N. Desai, General Secretary, B.P.C.C., and Shri Nathji Kulkarni will address the gathering later.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL WEIGHT LIFTING ASSOCIATION: Second Narayan Memorial Weight-Lifting Competition, Ramnarain Ruia College Ground, Matunga, 2-30 p.m.

BHARATTYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Prof. Shivkumar Sharma will conduct a nine-day recital of Tulsi Ramayan from tomorrow, Monday, between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m.

Porter To Inaugurate Union Session

The Standing Committee of the G.I.P.R. National Railway Workers' Union, Bombay has decided that a Khalasi (Porter) of the Railway, Shri Parbat Raj of Jhansi should inaugurate the 2nd annual general session of the Union at Dhond on 8th April, 1950.

All-India Weather

DAY TEMPERATURES BELOW NORMAL

POONA, March 25, (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, March 25, 1950:—

Thundershowers have been widespread in Orissa and east Madhya Pradesh and have occurred locally in Assam, Gangetic, West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. A few thundershowers have also occurred in Tamilnad, Bihar and the hills of west Uttar Pradesh.

Day and night temperatures were markedly below normal in north-west India, the Central parts of the country, Gujarat and North Deccan (Desh):

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Thundershowers will be widespread in Assam and West Bengal. There will be local thundershowers in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and east Bihar and a few thundershowers in east Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnad. Isolated thunderstorms are likely in north Rajasthan.

Temperatures will rise appreciably in north-west India, Gujarat, Madhya Bharat and in and near west Madhya Pradesh.

Following is the weather chart:—

Ahmedabad 88 62 0 0 minus 0.2, Ahmednagar 88 66 0 0 minus 0.7, Bangalore 93 69 0 0.2 minus 1.1, Belgaum 93 62 0 0 minus 0.8, BOMBAY 87 68 0 0 minus 0.3, Calcutta 92 70 0.3 minus 2.5, Colombo 87 75 0 22.3 plus 7.2, Delhi 77 53 0 1.3 minus 1.4, Hyderabad (Dn.) 96 65 0 1.6 plus 0.2, Madras 91 81 0 0.9 minus 6.6, Mahabaleshwar 79 57 0 0 minus 0.6, Mysore 95 68 0 0.8 minus 0.4, Nagpur 93 56 0 1.9 minus 0.3, Patna 90 65 0.2 0.7 minus 1.2, Poona 91 54 0 0 minus 0.3, Sholapur 97 63 0 0.3 minus 0.5, Simla 42 33 T 11.3 plus 2.5, Surat 91 63 0 0 minus 0.3.

A meeting of the Friends and Admirers of Mr. K. Gopalaswamy, the first Indian Editor of the "Times" was held at the Hall of Golwalla Classes, Bombay, to felicitate him on his appointment when Mr. Eruch R. Golwalla presided. In the photo, Mr. Swamy is seen addressing the gathering. Seated on his left are Mr. Golwalla who presided, Mr. K. C. Thakore, Ex-Presidency Magistrate and Mr. F. N. Patel. Seated to the right of Mr. Swamy is Dr. S. S. Krishnan.

Pilgrim Drugged And Relieved Of Rs. 1,000

BOMBAY, Saturday

Bhuresha Mohtibsha, a pilgrim on his way to Mecca from his native place in U.P., was drugged by two of his co-religionists yesterday and relieved of Rs. 1000.

The police reported today that Ismail Habib and Ahmed Chhutabkhan, met the pilgrim during prayer time at the Jumma Masjid last Friday. They casually talked to Bhuresha, and Ismail gave the intending pilgrim some charity and promised him a 'lungi'.

Yesterday when the pilgrim met Ismail, to take delivery of the 'lungi', it is alleged that Ismail gave him a cigar. On smoking the cigar, Bhuresha lost consciousness, and it was stated that Ismail and his accomplice relieved him of Rs. 1000.

The alleged tricksters were later arrested by the Pydhoni Police, and the money recovered from them.

TODAY'S RADIO

Air News From Delhi

SUNDAY, March 26.

English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m 5, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10 9-15; Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 7-15 p.m. Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

BOMBAY,

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 Rama Patel and sister, garbigeet, 8-15 Kesarbai Bandodkar, jaunpuri, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 M. G. Barve, desi, 12-45 p.m. H. musical feature "Veena", 12-50 Rama Patel and sisters. garbigeet, 1-10 R. Parsatwar, jaltarang, 1-40 L. Clarke, Sunday special, 5-0 V. B. Deshpande kalawati, 6-10 A. Navsariwala, G. geet, 6-20 Kesesarbai Bandodkar, madhuvannti, 7-0 Halki dhun, 1-10 Locals, 7-20 G geet, 7-30 M. Niazi, H songs, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-45 R. Parsatwar, jaltarang, 9-15 Rama Patel and sisters, garbigeets, 9-30 Radio trailor, 9-45 Radio orch., 10-0 Sunday special by L. Clarke.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. R. Parsatwar, jaltarang, 8-45 Indumati Chaubal, pad, 1-0 p.m V B. Deshpande, M. song, 1-30 N K. Kulkarni's compositions, 1-50 Kesarbai Bandodkar, vocal, 5-30 For children, 6-0 M. Niazi, H. songs, 6-20 For rural listeners, 8-15 Lalita Venkatram, aparadhi, 8-30 H. talk "prantik vikas", 9-0 V. B. Deshpande, 10-0 M. G. Barve, thumri.

BARODA

7-30 am K. Kolhapur, rang todi, 7-45 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 C. B. Pantvaidya, ram bahar, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 Kolhapure, been, 6-20 As in Ahmedabad, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad, 7-30 K. Kolhapure, been, 7-45 Manisha Gajjar, geet, 8-0 Geet gunjan, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 C. V Pantvaidya, kamod, 9-30 C. V. Pantvaidya, raag basant.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda. 7-45 V. M. Kansara's party, bhajans, 8-15 Bapu Doctor's song hits of a decade, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. Y. Joshi, Khayal, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-20 V M. Kansara's party, kabir's words, 6-30 S. Dhru, folk songs, 6-45 Y. Joshi, kh. basant and tarana, 7-0 Musical quiz, G., 7-15 V. Pandia, Sankrit readings, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Jaltarang par durga, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 and 9-30 As in Baroda.

BALLET ON "UNITY"

Chitra Players To Present New Show

"Chitra Players" who scored in their previous ballet "The Birth of Our Nation", dealing with the Gandhian influence on the masses, now announce the presentation of their new ballet "Sanyucta" (Unity). The new ballet attacks the post-freedom fever of provincialism and stresses (as the title suggests) the essential, indestructible cultural unity of the different political units of this subcontinent. Of course, the theme is symbolised in the love story of Ashoka, a boy from the North and Sanyucta a girl from the South. Presented against the colourful backdrop of Bombay, the hub of cosmopolitan life and also of cupidity and penury, it shows how the lovers are torn asunder, being caught in the vortex of the present provincial hate, though essentially bound together culturally. The ballet ends on a hopeful note that as the bond of love brings the lovers together, so our essential cultural unity will bring us together when the fever passes away.

Hima Kesarcodi is also responsible for the choreography and direction of the present ballet. Special songs have been written for this ballet by Swarup Vyas

KALYAN-RATNAGIRI AIR SURVEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 100-mile stretch of landscape between Kayan and Ratnagiri in the Bombay State is being aerially photographed by the Air Survey of India.

A "Dominie" aircraft of the Air Survey of India arrived in Bombay from Calcutta yesterday and took off from Juhu airport this morning for Kalyan to conduct the survey from an altitude of 10,000 feet.

The survey is expected to be completed in about four to six days.

Laboratory For Silk Research In Bombay

AHMEDABAD, March 25 (PTI): Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Director of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, told PTI today that a Silk Research Laboratory would shortly be put up at Bombay by the Silk Research Association which had set apart a sum of Rs. 20,00,000 for the purpose.

The Government of Bombay had promised to give a piece of land in Colaba on nominal rent.

Dr. Bhatnagar is on a two-day visit of Ahmedabad to see the Research Laboratory established by the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association.

Amendment To Drugs Control Order

The Schedule to the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949, has been further amended by the Government. Copies of the amending Order, which has been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of March 25, 1950, can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay.

INAUGURATION OF PROHIBITION WEEK

School Holiday On April 6

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Republic of India, who will arrive in Bombay on April 5 next, will inaugurate the Prohibition Week at a meeting at Chowpatty on the evening of April 6. In the morning, the President will pay a visit to the Krishnagiri Upavan and perform the opening ceremony of the Mahatma Gandhi Smriti Mandir there. On arrival at the Upavan, he will inspect a rally of children organised by the Balkan-ji-Bari.

In order to enable students to go to the Krishnagiri Upavan for the rally in the morning and to attend the procession and meeting in connection with the inauguration of the Prohibition Week in the evening, all Government schools and other educational institutions in Bombay and Bombay Suburban District will remain closed on April 6. The Government has also advised the managements of non-Government schools (primary as well as secondary) and other educational institutions to close their institutions also on that day.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES

BOMBAY, March 25.

Mr. R. N. Banerjee, Chairman, Union Public Service Commission; Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Indian Ambassador in China; Mr. K. Sadagopan, Director, Railway Finance; and Mr. M. S. Bhatnagar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, completed in Bombay today 'viva-voce' examination of candidates who appeared at the combined open competitive examination for the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service, etc., last winter. Results of the examination are likely to be published very soon.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for the Mediterranean countries, Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on March 29, 1950 by Anchor Line M. V. "Cilicia". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 12 noon on March 29 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Term Of D.R.D. Boards Extended

The term of the existing District Rural Development Boards in the State of Bombay has been extended by the Government up to March 31, 1951.

PHILOSOPHY OF EAST WILL TRIUMPH

Loranzo Urges Starting Of Ashrams In Rural Areas

India's future depended mainly on the problems which it would be solving, so far as its internal matters were concerned, said Mr. Loranzo Bautista, The Philippines delegate to the World Pacifists' Conference.

Mr. Loranzo further said, that the newly born republics of South-East Asia were looking to India for their leadership. With the problems India had to face, it would have surely collapsed, had it not followed the Gandhian philosophy of life. He said that the philosophy of East would always triumph over the philosophy of the West.

Giving his impressions about the tour, Mr. Loranzo advocated the establishment of Ashrams in rural areas to propagate the Gandhian philosophy. These Ashrams, he said, would have to be maintained out of public support.

Speaking on the educational system of India, Mr. Loranzo pleaded for closer contact between teachers and students which, he said, was lamentably lacking in India. He said that Indian students were living a life without proper guidance or direction from their teachers. This, according to him was very dangerous, and had a significant effect on the building of future generations of India.

Mr. Loranzo is on a cultural visit to this country specially with a view to studying the Gandhian way of life.

Upsets At Mahaluxmi Races

Punjab Enter Semi-Finals

BHOPAL, March 25 (PTI).

Following are the results of today's matches in the National Hockey Championships.

Punjab 1, Uttar Pradesh 0,
Combined Railways 0, Delhi 0.

The Punjab, the champion province, entered the semifinal of the National Hockey Championships this evening by defeating Uttar Pradesh by one goal to nil. Earlier the Combined Railways and Delhi were concerned in a goalless draw in their quarter final replay.

Uttar Pradesh fielded several new players. While their defence improved considerably their forward line did not benefit by the changes. In fact rhythm, combination and delightfully co-ordinated movements of their previous quintette when they overwhelmed Orissa and demoralised Madras were completely missing Akhtar at outside right and Sharma at outside left, two of the newcomers, did nothing of note while Babulal, another newcomer at centre forward position, was not as dashing and enterprising as Sapru who had donned their colours on both the previous occasions.

On the other hand the Punjab Combined beautifully to dominate the play throughout. Their olympic centre forward Balbirsingh was not allowed to do much by Uttar Pradesh's alert defenders but inside left Udhamsingh, who scored their only goal in the sixth minute gave a grand display of resourcefulness and dash.

In the earlier match the Railways were held again by Delhi this time to a goalless draw. The Railways who possessed a stronger half line had slightly the better of the thrilling end to end exchange. The Railways lost the only scoring change that came in their way when a free hit by Munir from point blank range sent the ball straight into the pads of Puri, Delhi's custodian. The ball rebounded and dropped outside the goal.

ZOROASTRIAN CUP CRICKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Esplanade Liberal Sports Club, in their Final Match against Parsee Cyclists Cricket Club in the Zoroastrian Cup Cricket Tournament, making first use of the wicket made 154 runs for loss of six wickets at the end of to-day's play on the Parsee Cyclists Ground at Azad Maidan.

On winning the toss Esplanade Liberal Sports Club opened their innings through M. Panday and S. Modi. They had two early reverses when they lost their first wicket at 18 and the second at 19.

The third wicket partnership between K. Peddar and R. Bharucha improved their position and they, in between them added 86 valuable runs. Once more they lost three quick wickets and they had scored 116 runs for 5 wickets. The sixth wicket partnership realised 38 runs and at the end of today's play they scored 154 for 6 wickets.

The match will be continued tomorrow starting at 10-30 A.M.

The details of score are given below:

ESPLANADE LIBERAL SPORTS CLUB (FIRST INNINGS): M. Panday b B. Govadia 3, S. Modi c S. Doctor b B. Govadia 9, K. Peddar run out 54 R. Bharucha c S. Doctor b B. Govadia 35, R. Dalal not out 32, N. Achadwala l.b.w. J. Doctor 0, G. Patel c Patel b J. Doctor 5, Extras 16, TOTAL: 154 for loss of 6 wickets.

Fall of Wickets:—1/18; 2/19; 3/105; 4/115; 5/116; 6/154.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: B. Govadia 20-5-63-3; D. Bhada 8-4-11-0; E. Billimoria 8-0-17-0; H. Dadachanji 6-0-12-0 N. D. Patel 3-0-5-0; J. Doctor 8-0-30-2.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage.

4-30 p.m. Grey's "B" vs. Lusis "B".

5-30 p.m. Pansies "B" vs. Grey's 'C' (Hayes Cup-Replays).

RAGHU WINS CHIEF EVENT

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TERRIBLE disaster was in store for punters at Mahaluxmi today when the programme for the fourth spring meeting was decided.

A solitary firm favourite, Sundri was an exception to materialise while winners Royal Highness, D. Day and Baaz Bahadur scored at long odds. The last-named who was acquired by Mr. Ali Akbar for Rs. 5,400 at the auction sale this morning gave the lucky owner Rs. 5,000 in stakes within the next few hours.

Baroda-owned Raghu, Chavan astride, triumphed in the day's chief event, the Delta Plate. Mr. Ardeshir's Downpour the raging favourite failed to put her best foot at any stage in the seven furlongs. Karaka's Flotilla placed a late second and his stable companion, Bhopal Star who occupied the third berth returned Rs. 127 for a ten rupee investment.

The aid of the Photo-finish camera was sought in the last event to decide the winner. Makarpura who had a large supporting put a long run and looked a winner but running out in the last stretch he lost by very narrow margin to The Cavalier.

Only seven tickets were left solved in today's treble pool event. Each ticket returned Rs. 15,845.

The following are the results:—

THE BELFRY PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furs.

Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's FAIRY GATES 8-12 Purtu Singh 1
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's KRISHNAKAMAL 8-12 Shaikh 2
Sir Shantidas Askuran's ANUSUYA 8-12 Jagdesh 3
Mr. Fali H. Mehat's RUMBITA 8-12 Mohd. K. 4

Not run: Shangrilla, Coral, Kensington, Quip, Fancy Girl.

Won by 5 ls., Shd., 4 1/2 ls.
Time: 1min. 17 3-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42, Places Rs. 22, 26 and 50.
Winner trained by A. Mahomed.

THE KURLA PLATE—1 Mile 1 Fur.

Mr. H. N. Ashar's ROYAL HIGHNESS 8-0 Medhe 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's LOYAL PRINCE 9-4 Kheem Singh 2
Mr. C. A. Murad's RAJAJI 8-13 S. Chavan 3
Mr. Chotey Lal Gupta's BOTTICELLI 7-11 Purtu Singh 4

Not run: Chrissie Darling, Come On, Dry Day.

Won by 3/4 l, 1 l., Shd.
Time: 1min. 57 2-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 254, Places Rs. 37, 17 and 16.
Winner trained by Mistry.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE (Div. II)—1 Mile.

Mr. Hasham Khan's D. DAY 8-0 Argade 1
Mr. J. C. Shah's SAITA 8-9 Shiba 2
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's PRINCESSA 8-9 Kadam 3
Mr. Madan Gopal's CHOCOLATE SOLDIER 8-1 Mahomedalli .. 4

Not run: Windsor Knight, Perseus,
Won by 1 1/4 l., 3/4 l., 2 1/4 l.
Time: 1min. 42 2-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 208, Places Rs. 44, 32 and 16.
Winner trained by Badruddin.

THE BELFRY PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furs.

M/s. Gopaldas Udhavdas and P. D. Mody's SUNDRI 8-12 S. Chavan 1
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's GAY RADHA 8-12 Purtu Singh 2
Maharaja of Morvi's QUEEN OF THE TURF 8-12 Kheem Singh 3
Mr. A. H. Wadia's CELIA 8-12 Duffy 4

Not run: Amorette, Masked Lady, Satyawati, Pre Catalan.

Won by 4 ls., 10 ls., 3 ls.
Time: 1min. 16secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 14, Places Rs. 11, 11 and 11.
Winner trained by Omkar.

THE DELTA PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's RAGHU 8-11 S. Chavan 1
Mr. D. F. Karaka's FLOTILLA 8-3 J. Bhosle 2
Mr. Rafi's BHOPAL STAR 8-2 Jagdesh 3
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 9-0 Purtu Singh 4

All ran.
Won by Nk., 1 3/4 l., 1 1/2 l.
Time: 1min. 27secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 47, Places Rs. 20, 48 and 127.
Winner trained by F. Malone.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE—1 Mile.

M/s. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshottam Jethabhai's BAAZ BAHADUR 8-9 Shiba 1
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's PAVAN 8-2 Purtu Singh 2
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's AYAAZ 7-12 Whiteside 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's CHOCOLATE BABY 8-7 Duffy 4

Not run: Aan Baan, Star of Mahad, Nirvana.

Won by 1 1/4 l., 1/2 l., 1 1/2 l.
Time: 1min. 47secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 160, Places Rs. 36, 15 and 32.
Winner trained by Talib.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE—About 1 1/2 Miles.

Mr. A. H. Wadia's KABIR 9-1 Duffy 1
Mr. J. C. Shah's ARMY AND NAVY 9-0 Shiba 2
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's STRIDING EDGE 8-6 Fakir Mohd. 3
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's CHHOTI BEGUM 8-4 S. Chavan 4

Note run: Crepe de Chine.
Won by 1/2 l., 1 1/2 l., 1 l.
Time: 2mins. 46 3-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 65, Places Rs. 27, 47 and 31.
Winner trained by Buckley.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE (Div. I)—1 Mile.

Mr. R. K. F. Singh's THE CAVALIER 8-6 Kadam 1
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's MAKARPURA 8-9 S. Chavan 2
Mr. M. Shroff's BIHARI 8-4 Purtu Singh 3
Mr. Hoosein G. Khairaz Lt. Col. N. D. Gandhy and Mr. J. B. Reporter's THE GIRL FRIEND 8-11 Hanuman Singh 4

Not run: Queen of Gwalior, Havana Willow Stream, Sohni, Pick Money.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 62, Places Rs. 19, 16 and 19.
Winner trained by Maj. Forsyth.

Liverpool To Meet Arsenal

F.A. CUP SEMI-FINAL

MANCHESTER, March 25 (PTI-Reuter): Liverpool defeated local rivals Everton by two goals to zero in the Football Association Cup Semi-final here today and qualified to meet London's, Arsenal in a north versus south final at Wembley Stadium, London, on April 29.

Stronger both in attack and defence, Liverpool thoroughly deserved to reach their first final since 1914, when they lost to Burnley.

An uncertain Everton defence had its work cut out against the determined play of centre forward Stubbins and his wingers, Scottish International Liddell and Payne. As the attack developed added thrust, particularly in the second half, Everton were kept defending for long spells.

RAFEEK DINA TRIUMPHS

Western India Billiards Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ragfeek Dina in his match against J. Wood in the Western India Billiards Tournament which is being conducted by the Islam Gymkhana at the Kennedy Sea-face playing in his true form was the tie with the score 537 to 334 points this evening.

With his brilliant breaks of 48, 33, 33, 81 and 100 points Rafeek Dina outclassed J. Wood; and won the match with consumate ease at the final score of 837 to 334.

The other match, between M. Concessio and M. H. Karim, which was originally fixed to be played today, has been postponed and will be played to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY GREYS "A" BEAT CITY "B"

Hayes Cup Hockey For Women

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The focal point of hockey was this evening confined to the Hayes Cup hockey tournament for women when three matches were played but only one was decided Grey's 'A' accounted for City 'B' by two goals to nil, while Grey's 'B' were held to a goalless draw by Lusis 'B' then Grey's 'C' drew with Panchgani Pansies neither side being able to score inspite of extra time.

Hardly any life in either the stick-work or dash was in evidence in both the drawn games. Bombay's women have ruined their hockey at the expense of fielding more sides. It would have been better to concentrate on a few well organised teams than allow attention to be diverted. It is of course a sound argument that talent is being experimented with and more women should be encouraged to play the game but quality and not quantity is the main idea.

The most interesting match was the game between Grey's 'A' and City B. Bombay Greys were definitely the better side and they enjoyed a major share of the exchanges. Ray Salway opened the scoring account with an easy shot. Before half time Mrs. Robinson, consolidate her side position with a well directed shot. City 'B' were never seen to be failing in their efforts to gain the equalizer but Greys defence could not be overwhelmed.

In the Lusis 'B' versus Grey's 'B' mention must be made that though the former held the advantage throughout they failed to make any impression in their opponents goal area. They combined much better than their 'A' team does. The replay is fixed for to-morrow.

Panchgani Pansies and Grey's 'C' are two teams who will live to fight a ding dong struggle and only luck may bring about a result.

Ten Wickets For No Runs

CAPETOWN, March 25 (PTI-Reuter): Winton Edwards today took all ten wickets for no runs when playing for Queen's College against Shelbourne College at Queenstown.

He bowled five batsmen and had five caught during his spell of 7.5 overs. Shelbourne were all out for ten runs.

FREEBOOTER CLAIMS GRAND NATIONAL

15 Lengths Win From Wot No Sun

FROM VERNON MORGAN, REUTER'S SPORTS EDITOR:

AINTREE, Liverpool, March 25 (PTI-Reuter): Heavily backed North-country horse Freebooter starting ten to one joint favourite today won the coveted Grand National in a field of 45 runners. Freebooter, nine-year old gelding by a steelpoint owned by Mrs. L. Brotherton, widow of a Yorkshire businessman, came with a great finish to win easily by 15 lengths from another Yorkshire trained horse, the 100 to seven chance, Wot No sun. Yet another northcountryman 33 to 1 Action Major was third, ten lengths further away. Royal entry Monaveen watched by the King and the Queen who owns the horse jointly with her daughter Princess Elizabeth was fifth.

With two fences to go it was a tussle between Freebooter and Cloncarrig and they came to this fence neck and neck. Here Cloncarrig fell and Freebooter much to the dismay of bookmakers went on ahead of his field to win easily. There was no competition for second and third places which went to Wot No Sun and Action Major both of whom fell last year when going well. Rowland Roy ran on strongly to take the fourth place from Monaveen who had run prominently for most of the way.

The Royal horse was in front when 14 of the 30 jumps had been completed but the gelding made a mistake here and the jockey, Tony Grantham, did well to keep his seat. Others to finish the course were the French horse, Garde Toi, Cromwell, Happy River, Barney Knockirr, Shipsbell, Inchmore and Saintfield.

Bookmakers were aghast at the result which hit them heavily, large numbers of backers obtained odds if least 1,000 to one against Dramatic winning the Lincolnshire Handicap and Freebooter the National. One big layer said he doubted whether bookmakers had even had to face such liabilities.

Winning owner bought Freebooter, who has never been beaten over Aintree course, for 3,000 guineas in Ireland where he was bred.

The well backed Roimond starting joint favourite with Freebooter was one of the first to go coming down at formidable Bechers Brook on first circuit. Last years winner Russian Hero toppled over at second fence.

The race was run before record crowd of 300,000 who packed stands and thronged course shoulder to shoulder. There was brilliant sunshine before and during the event and visibility was perfect.

The going was still rather soft under foot It later transpired that of those finishing course Happy River, Knockiar, Gardetoi, Cromwell, Barney and Saintfield missed one fence, only Shipsbell and Inchmore completed the course in addition to first three Rowland Roy and Monaveen.

Racing enthusiasts from all over Britain from Eire and the continent got up at the crack of dawn today to make their way to Aintree to watch today's Grand National, the noted 4-1/2 miles Steeplechase.

They came by special trains, by air, by car and even by horse and cart. Many of them had been to Aintree many times before. For countless others it was the first time. They had taken this opportunity to be present at the 'Royal' Grand National, for this year not only were the King and Queen and the two Princesses watching the race, but the Queen and Princess Elizabeth had a fancied runner in Monaveen, carrying the colours of the Princess

Thousands of the vast crowd had backed the royal gelding and not only out of sympathy and loyalty to the crown. Monaveen had run prominently for more than half way in the race last year and had won three big chases this season. He is given a big chance to record the first Royal win in this race since the late King Edward the Seventh won with Ambush in 1900 when Prince of Wales.

The royal horse has a lot to do, not only is the field one of the biggest in history, but the going is expected to be soft and heavy, making the race fore of a lottery than ever.

It is almost as much a question as to which horses would keep their feet as to which would win.

One of those essaying the course for the first time was the Marquis de Portago, young Spanish nobleman, who has the mount on the only French challenger Garde Toi. He was carrying with him a four-leafted clover which an Irish wellwisher who has drawn the horse in the Irish sweepstake had sent him for luck.

None had trained harder than the Spaniard who gave up smoking and drinking. The Marchioness has flown from Paris to watch him ride. Another newcomer to the race is American chasing champion, Danny Mar-, 8, rider of battling Pedulas. He is most impressed with the size of the jumps. "They sure are pretty big," he remarked.

Early indications were that the weather would be fine for the race. A slight mist hung over the course this morning and there had been a touch of frost during the night. Heavy rain the two previous days had made conditions soft underfoot.

The mist gave way to sunshine and blue skies and weather experts prophesied no rain, but perhaps clouds for the afternoon. The "advance guard" of the 250, 000 racegoers expected today were on the course at an early hour. They walked round inspecting the jumps and staked their places for a good view of the race. They were able to see some of the National candidates, including Monaveen, out for exercise canters. Latest reports on Monaveen's condition were sent by trainer P. Cazael to the Queen and Princess Elizabeth on the Royal train in which the Royal party travelled overnight from London.

It is expected the King and Queen and the two Princesses would ride round the course during the morning to inspect the jumps. Princess Elizabeth was seeing the famous Beechers Brooks, Valentines Brook, and the "chair" jumps for the first time.

Monaveen and Wotnosun Freebooter and Roimond went into lead at the start. At first fence Zarter and Tommy Traddles fell. As they went into third obstacle Monaveen, Freebooter, Shagreen, Gallery, Wotnosun, Action Major, Roimond, Column and Cloncarrig were in the van and they maintained this order as they came to Beechers. Here Roimond Battling Pedulas and Caveliero came down. On they went keeping much the same order until the 14th fence where Monaveen pecked badly and dropped back Cloncarrig taking lead from Wotnosun. As they passed the stands at the end of the first circuit the order was Clopcarrig, Wotnosun, Monaveen, Action Major, Shagreen, Confucius, Column, Freebooter Inchmore, Angelhill, Knockirr and Soda. At the 19th fence Angelhill advanced and took over leadership from Cloncarrig and Wotnosun.

Angelhill took Geechers in front of Wotnosun, Action Major, Cloncarrig and Freebooter. At Canal turn backers of Angelhill, who had been quietly backed to win good money, saw this mare come down leaving Cloncarrig ahead of Wotnosun and Freebooter as they crossed Valentines. Two fences later Freebooter made a forward move and as they came on to racecourse with two fences to go had all but joined Cloncarrig. They raced neck and neck but at the penultimate fence Cloncarrig came down leaving Freebooter to win comfortably covering 4 1/2 miles course in 9 minute 23 3/5 seconds.

Totalisator return for 2sh. Freebooter win £1 7sh. 6d. place 12sh. 6d. Wotnosun place 3sh. 9d.. Action Major place £1 4sh. and 6d.

Royal Cottage and Le Daim did not run making 41 runners.

D. Thomas rode Stockman and T. Shone Angelhill.

UNITED KARNATAK OUT FOR 108 RUNS

Purshottam Shield Cricket Semi-Finals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FORT VIJAY CRICKET CLUB SKITTLED OUT. UNITED KARNATAK CRICKET CLUB FOR A PALTRY 108 RUNS IN THEIR FIRST INNINGS IN THE SEMI-FINAL MATCH FOR PURSHOTTAM SHIELD ON THE P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA GROUND AT THE KENNEDY SEA-FACE AND SCORED 60 RUNS FOR 1 WICKET AT THE DRAWING OF THE STUMPS TODAY.

In the other Semi-Final Match Naik's Merry Maharashtrians for their opponents—Mahim Juvenile cricket club-out for 130 runs in their first knock at the close of play today on the Parsee Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy sea-face.

Making the first use of the wicket the United Karnatak Cricket Club opened their innings through D. D. Kanchan and G. K. Rao. From the Wilson College Gymkhana and H. G. Kapadia opened the attack and from the other end Vinoo Mankad was entrusted with the bowling.

H. G. Kapadia gave away seven runs with his first six balls—one of which was a no-ball and with the last ball of his first over he clean bowled D D. Kanchan for 6 (7—1—6) G. K. Suvarna was joined by V. K. Mendon. They added 20 runs more to the total when Vinoo Mankad accounted for G. K. Suvarna by clean bowling him. (27—2—12).

Only 13 runs were added to the total when K. G. Rao who had joined V. K. Mendon for the third wicket was caught and bowled by K. M. Bhatia for 7 (40—3—7). Again Fort Vijay met with another success when M. S. Shetty was brilliantly stumped by S. P. Shah off S. S. Balgie (52—4—4).

V. K. Mendon was now joined by S. Q. Uchil who could not stay long, for after adding only 5 runs more to the total he completely missed the ball from Vinoo Mankad in attempting a drive and was clean bowled (57—5—5).

S. M. Mendon joined V. K. Mendon who was playing good cricket. At total 71, S. M. Mendon fell a victim to Vinoo Mankad who clean bowled him for 6 (71—6—6). United Karnatak again lost a cheap wicket of V. H. Salian caught by N. D. Ved off Vinoo Mankad. (74—7—1). With addition of only one run to total they lost M. S. Karve who was completely beaten by S. S. Balgie and was bowled. (75—8—1)

At this stage Tea was taken and V. K. Mendon was batting with 29 runs to his credit. On the resumption R. D. Shetty accompanied Mendon to the wicket and they added 13 runs to the total. Which was 88 when the patient and good innings of V. K. Mendon came to an end who was out caught by H. G. Kapadia off K. M. Bhatia. (88—9—35). V. K. Mendon played good cricket for his 35 runs; but for his good innings United Karnatak would have got out earlier.

The last wicket partnership added 20 good runs more to the total; and out of this 20 runs P. M. Amin—the last man scored 18 runs by attacking the bowling and he hit four fours in his 18 runs. Thus the First Innings of United Karnatak ended at 108 runs.

For Fort Vijay C.C. Vinoo Mankad, S. S. Balgie and K. M. Bhatia, who bore the burden of attack, bowled well and they claimed 3 for 30, 3 for 20 and 2 for 30 runs respectively. Vinoo Mankad bowled 18 overs—one of which 9 were maidens.

In reply to their rivals' score of 108 runs Fort Vijay Cricket Club opened their innings through Vijay Merchant and Vinoo Mankad the two Test players. D. D. Kanchan opened the attack to Vijay Merchant who completely missed his first two balls in attempting to square cut. But attempting the same stroke of the third ball he could not connect properly and edged it into the safe and waiting hands of the wicket-keeper K. G. Rao who neatly accepted the catch. Thus Fort Vijay lost their first wicket without a run on the board and Vijay Merchant was out for a duck. (0—1—0).

Then the second wicket partnership which is yet not broken added 60 runs and Vinoo Mankad with 41 and T. K. Kothari with 19 are batting at the close of play today.

The match will be continued tomorrow.

In the other semi-final math which is being contested between Naik's Merry Maharashtrians and the Mahim Juvenile Cricket Club on the Parsee Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy Sea-face, the Mahim Juvenile C. C. batted first on winning the toss.

They had an early reverse when they lost first wicket at 15. The second wicket added 30 runs to the total; but they lost their third wicket at the same total.

18 runs were added to the total of 45 and when the score board was reading 63, the Mahim Juvenile C. C. lost two more wickets. Only further addition of 4 runs they yet lost another wicket and thus six wickets were down for only 67 runs on the board.

The seventh wicket partnership realised 56 runs and then they lost their remaining three wickets for addition of only 7 runs; and they were all out for 130 at the time of drawing of stumps for the day.

For Naik's Merry Maharasntrians S. G. Shinde and M. R. Rege bowled well and in between them they accounted for 8 Mahim Juvenile wickets—Shinde capturing 5 for 38 in 22 overs of which 6 were maidens and Rege capturing 3 for 22 runs in 12 overs—three of which were maidens.

The match will be continued tomorrow starting at 10-30 a.m.

UNITED KARNATAK CRICKET CLUB (FIRST INNINGS):—D. D. Kanchan b H. G. Kapadia 6, G. K. Suvarna b Vinoo Mankad 12, V. K. Mendon c H. G. Kapadia b K. M. Bhatia 35, K. G. Rao c and b K. M. Bhatia 7, M. S. Shetty st. S. P. Shah b S. S. Balgie 4, S. A. Uchil b Vinoo Mankad 5, S. M. Mendon run-out 6, V. H. Salian c N. D. Ved b Vinoo Mankad 1, M. S. Karve b S. S. Balgie 1, R. D. Shetty not-out 7, P. M. Amin b S. S. Balgie 18, Extras 6, TOTAL: 108.

Fall of Wickets:—1/7; 2/27; 3/40; 4/52; 5/57; 6/71; 7/74; 8/75; 9/88; 10/108.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—H. G. Kapadia 4—0—15—1; Vinoo Mankad 18—9—30—3; N. D. Ved 2—0—5—0; G. R. Shrikhande 2—1—1—0; K. M. Bhatia 12—3—30—2; S. S. Balgie 8—3—20—3; K. C. Mashruwalla 2—1—1—0.

FORT VIJAY CRICKET CLUB (FIRST INNINGS):—V. M. Merchant c K. G. Rao b D. D. Kanchan 0; Vinoo Mankad batting 41; T. K. Kothari batting 19; N. D. Ved, K M. Bhatia, K. C. Mashruwalla, R. G. Agbar, H. G. Kapadia, G. R. Shrikhande, S. S. Balgie and S. P. Shah to bat, Extras 0, TOTAL: 60 for loss of 1 Wicket.

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/0.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—D. D. Kanchan 6—0—28—1; G. K. Suvarna 3—1—10—0; P. M. Amin 2—0—14—0; M. S. Shetty 2—1—3—0; R. D. Shetty 1—0—5—0.

MAHIM JUVENILE CRICKET CLUB (FIRST INNINGS:—

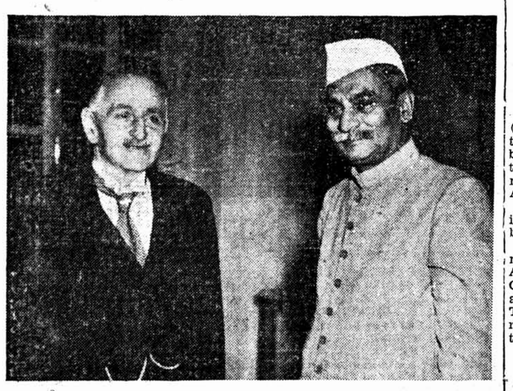
R. P. Jukar b S. W. Sohoni 12, B. M. Patil c. R. R. Chandorkar b M. R Rege 23, S. B. Mayekar c S. W. Sohoni b S G. Shinde 6, K. R. Panjari lbw S. G. Shinde 6, J. N. Koli b S. G. Shinde 37, J. J. Kore b S. G. Shinde 0, V. B. Bagwe lbw S. D. Dhanawade 9, J. D. Jukar St. R. R. Chandorkar b M. R. Rege 22, D. D. Warlikar b M. R. Rege 1, P. S. Vaidya b S. G. Shinde 4, V. Jog not-out 1, Extras 9, TOTAL. 130.

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1|15; 2|45; 3|45; 4|63; 5|63; 6|67; 7|123; 8|123, 9|127, 10|130.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— S. W. Sohoni 11-1-30-1, Y. N. Gokhale 7-3-[illegible]-2, M. R. Rege 12-3-22-3, S. G. Shinde 22-6-38-5, S. D. Dhanawade 11-1-22-1.

NAIK'S MERRY MAHARASHTRIANS TEAM:— S. W. Sohoni (Capt.), R R. Chandorkar, S. G. Shinde S D. Dhanawade, M. R. Rege, Y. N. Gokhale, M G. Datar, P. R. Dalvie, A. S. Balgi, G. S. Wagh and R. V. Palsule.

TURKISH ENVOY TO INDIA



H.E. Mons Aali Turkgeldi (Left) presented his credentials to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, as the Turkish Ambassador to India, at a brief ceremony held at Government House, Delhi

INDONESIAN BID FOR DUTCH NEW GUINEA

Round Table Conference Opens At Djakarta

DJAKARTA, March 25 (PTI Reuter):

DUTCH and Indonesian Ministers met here today round a conference table for the first meeting of the Netherlands Indonesian Union, at which the future of Dutch New Guinea is expected to be contested.

The conference opened in a calm friendly atmosphere.

Indonesian leaders have stressed their view during the past week that unless Dutch New Guinea is included in the new Jogjakarta Republic in the near future, co-operation between the two countries will be difficult.

Under the Indonesian Independence Agreement of November 2, 1949, New Guinea was left under Dutch rule, pending determination of its political status by negotiation between the Netherlands and Indonesia within a year.

Dr. Mohammed Roem, Indonesian High Commissioner in the Netherlands said on his arrival here yesterday that if the conference failed to reach a decision, a Commission would probably be appointed to settle the matter before the next conference of the Union in September.

(According to a report from The Hague, the conference is expected to last about a week).

Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Indonesia's Prime Minister, was elected Chairman of the Conference, and Dr. Johannes Van Maarseveen, Netherlands Minister of Union and Realm Affairs, who is President of the Dutch Delegation, Vice-Chairman.

Dr. Van Maarseveen stated that the growth of co-operation between the Netherlands and Indonesia was not only of primary importance to the two countries themselves but it had a wider significance.

JULIANA'S MESSAGE

THE HAGUE, March 25 (PTI-Reuter): On the opening of the conference of Ministers of the Netherlands Indonesian Union in Djakarta today Queen Juliana sent a message expressing her best wishes for the success of the conference.

PROTEST AGAINST JAVANESE TROOPS

DJAKARTA, March 25 (PTI-Reuter): The President of East Indonesia Djokorde Sckawati today confirmed that his Government had not been informed officially that a battalion of Indonesian Federal troops was being sent to his territory from Djakarta.

Speaking by telephone from Macassar, Celebes he said they had not been officially notified of the move which Indonesian Republican Headquarters here announced several days ago, that troops drawn from units of the former Jogjakarta Republican Army are scheduled to go east to Indonesia next week.

Usually well-informed quarters said here today that East Indonesian Government leaders were protesting that there was no need for Javanese troops in Macassar or elsewhere in East Indonesia, because the situation was still under control.

The Government of East Indonesia which includes Celebes, Timor, Bali, Lombok and Ambon and claims Dutch New Guinea as part of its territory, is preparing to fight to retain its freedom from what its leaders call "domination"

Some quarters here felt that the movements of republican troops to East Indonesia where there are 8,000 Indonesian troops of Royal Dutch East Indies Army awaiting transfer to the Federal Army was "asking for trouble'

An official statement issued here tonight said the Sultan of Jogjakarta, Indonesia Defence Minister, cabled to the East Indonesian Government on Thursday announcing that Federal troops would be dispatched to Macassar as soon as possible.

I. N. A. Veteran On The Scene

PLAN OF ACTION FOR E. BENGAL SITUATION

CALCUTTA, March 25, (UPI): At a representative meeting convened by Major-General A. C. Chatterji (I.N.A.) held during the week to discuss the situation arising out of the present conditions in Eastern Pakistan, it was decided to form a Council of Action with a Presidium of the following persons:

Messrs. Hemanta Kumar Bose, M.L.A., Sudhir Chandra Ray Choudhry, Saumyendra Nath Tagore, Dr. Bhupal Chandra Bose, and Major-General A. C. Chatterji.

The presidium was authorised to evolve a plan and programme of work and take all measures for executing the same. The Presidium would select as office for carrying on the day to day work of the Council.

Maj.-Gen. A. C. Chatterji was authorised to convene the first meeting of the Presidium.

TOWARDS PAK. JOURNALISTS' FEDERATION

KARACHI, March 25, (UPI): A proposal to hold a convention of the representatives of all the Unions of Journalists in Pakistan with a view to forming a Federation of these Unions is understood to be under the consideration of various Unions.

5 MORE ARRESTS IN LAIK ALI AFFAIR

Special Magistrate To Try Case

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 24. (PTI): Mr. N. Kumarayya, Judge of the Hyderabad City Civil Court, has been appointed Special Magistrate to try certain persons arrested in connection with the escape of Mir Laik Ali, it was learned here today.

The trial which is due to take place in Hyderabad city is expected to begin early next week.

Five more persons arrested in connection with the escape of Mir Laik Ali were produced before the First City Magistrate, Hyderabad, today and were all remanded to jail custody. The statements of two of these were reported to have been recorded before the Magistrate.

More Properties Frozen

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 25. (PTI): The Hyderabad Government today notified a list of five names including those of Shaukat Begum, a widowed sister of Mir Laik Ali and her son Naziruddin Mahmood, an official of the Hyderabad State Bank, whose properties have been frozen under the nullification of transfer regulation.

Also in the list are the names of Mrs. Arifuddin, wife of Mr. Syed Arifuddin, a retired Chief Engineer, who is also under jail custody, Mrs. Arifuddin is another sister of Mir Laik Ali. The properties of Mr. Arifuddin have already been frozen by Government.

Government had earlier issued a list of nine persons including Maj.-Gen. Syed Ahmed El Edroos, former Commander of Hyderabad State Forces, whose properties were frozen under the Nullification of Transfer Regulation. All these nine persons are now in detention.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, March 25. (PTI): The budget estimates of the Ahmedabad Municipality for 1950/51 show a surplus of Rs. 2,93,392. The total income being Rs. 1,38,14,569, and expenditure Rs. 1,35,21,177.

The Standing Committee has proposed loans of Rs. ten lakhs each for housing, new roads and electric lights.

ASSAM M.L.A. PLAYS 'LAIK ALI'

Pakistan Police Caught Tampering With Assam Boundary Line

LIAQUAT ALI TO SPEAK ON EAST BENGAL

DHUBRI (ASSAM), March 25 (UPI)

MR. Abdul Kasem M.L.A. (Assam) who was arrested during the recent disturbances and later released on bail to enable him to attend the budget session of the Assam Legislative Assembly at Shillong, has reached East Pakistan and is reported to be now making vigorous propaganda against the Indian Union in different places in East Pakistan.

Mr. Kasem is also reported to be helping infiltration of Pakistani Muslims in Mankachar and Garo hills area of Assam.

SERAMPORE ARRESTS

SERAMPORE, March 25 (UPI): Kazi Ghulam Mohammad, the oldest Muktear of Serampore bar, and his servant Jamir Mia, who were arrested on Friday night under the explosive substances act, following a bomb explosion at his house, were produced before Mr. S. M. A. Meerza second officer of Serampore, today.

The police opposed bail submitting that an unexploded bomb had been found during search of the Muktear's house and that the latter had already shifted all members of his family and also valuable articles to Eastern Pakistan.

The Magistrate remanded the accused persons and called for a report from the investigating officer by March 27.

ROWDY MOB BENT ON ARSON

HAILAKANDI (Assam), March 25 (UPI): According to a report received here almost all the houses of Boalipar, including the house of the former Secretary of the local Congress Committee, were completely burnt down by a rowdy mob.

One Muslim was caught red-handed by the police.

According to another report, both the hands of a Muslim were blown away by explosive, while he was preparing handgrenades.

Four Muslims were arrested in this connection.

ANSARS ARRESTED

SAINTHIA (West Bengal) March 25 (UPI): Six persons stated to be 'Ansars' including a lady, were arrested by the police at Sainthia from the Asansol-Azimganj passenger train.

Several letters containing directions to be followed by them were found in their possesion.

OBJECTIONABLE PAMPHLET

SILCHAR, March 25 (UPI): The police seized yesterday from a local press an alleged objectionable pamphlet with signatures of Messrs Namwarali Burbhuiya, ex-M.L.A., Mainul Haque, and Ghulam Jilann, former Muslim League leaders, who are now under home internment.

MINORITIES BOARD SATISFIED

CALCUTTA, March 25 (UPI): The West Bengal Minorities Board meeting today expressed satisfaction at the firm action taken by the West Bengal Government in affording protection to the minorities in West Bengal.

While regretting to the proposal of the Prime Minister of India for the

(Continued on Page 19)

ONE KILLED AND BUS BURNT

SINGAPORE, March 25, (PTI-Reuter): Terrorists, wearing jungle green and armed with sten guns killed one passenger and injured three more in a motor bus they held up in Johore State yesterday, it was announced here today.

They robbed the passengers and then set the bus on fire.

Two rubber tappers were injured when their motor lorry was ambushed near Kuala Lumpur today.

Terrorists were also reported to have burned down workmen's living quarters on two Johore estates

MALAYA T. U. COUNCIL

KUALA LUMPUR, March 25, (PTI-Reuter): The All-Malaya Trade Union delegates' conference today unanimously voted the formation of a Malayan Trade Union Council.

This central organisation will be on the lines of the British Trade Union Congress.

THREAT TO BAO DAI REGIME

Viet-Minh To Start Counter-Offensive

SAIGON, March 25, (PTI-Reuter): The guerilla war in Indo-China will soon become a "war of movement", the Vietminh radio announced here today giving news of the "counter-offensive" recently ordered by Ho Chi Minh.

The Vietminh, the broadcast said, were repairing roads and canals in their zone of occupation. French aerial observation in Tongking, it is reported here, indicates that the Vietminh have put back into service several destroyed roads near to Chinese frontier Generally well-informed Vietnamese sources say the Vietminh have already received several heavy artillery guns in Tongking from China and possess in Cochin China one or more 105 MM Field guns.

April 4 will be celebrated as a "day of friendship between Vietnam and the popular democracies", according to another Vietminh broadcast. The flags of all countires which have recognised the Government of Ho Chi Minh would be flown in Vietnam, the radio said. But Yugoslavia, which recognised Ho Chi Minh, was not named among the nations cited by the radio announcer.

CHINESE RAILWAYS

British Investors' Hopes

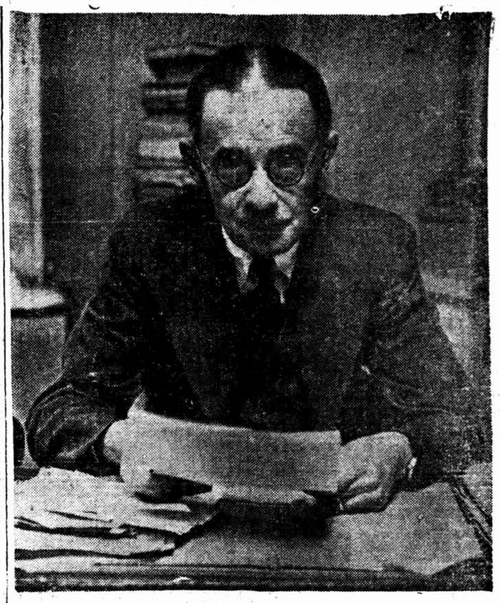
HONGKONG, March 25, (PTI-Reuter): China's railway system is operating effectively again after fifteen years of disruption and disorganisation through war and civil war.

Independent reports reaching here substantiate Communist claims to have achieved, with Soviet technical help, an engineering and organisational triumph.

Formerly most of the railways were under separate management, but all have been brought under control of the Railway Ministry

The unification of the Chinese mainland under one Government and the restoration of the railways has again raised the question of repayment of the foreign loans advanced many years ago for the construction of these lines.

British investments alone total in the vicinity of £13,000,000 and British shareholders here are hopeful of some return by negotiations with the Peking Government.



Pt. NEHRU CONDOLES LASKI'S DEATH

World Loses Freedom Fighter And Towering Intellectual Of Our Generation

NEW DELHI, March 25 (UPI).

THE Prime Minister has sent the following telegram of condolence to the High Commissioner for India in London on the death of professor Harold Laski:—

"Deeply grieved to learn of Harold Laski's death which removes not only a brave fighter for freedom and good friend, but also one of the intellectual leaders of our generation who has influenced innumerable persons all over the world. Please convey my sorrow and condolence to Mrs. Laski.

ASHOK MEHTA'S TRIBUTES

Asoka Mehta, in the course of a statement says:

"News has just come of the death of Professor Harold Laski. As a Socialist, as a teacher of Political Science and as a champion of the freedom of the colonial peoples, Prof. Laski's contribution to the history of our time was second to none. A whole generation of young people, not only in Britain the U.S.A., but in other parts of the world, not excluding India, owe a great debt to the teachings of Prof. Laski. His ceaseless fight against the concept of sovereignty, his eloquent advocacy of pluralism in politics, his great masterpiece, 'The Grammer of Politics', and the innumerable tracts of times he wrote articulated the inchoate views of the people and gave the progressive movement a precise direction. His was a genius that was many-sided and of him it could be said that, whatever he touched he adorned. His fearlessness and integrity were shown more than once, ever since his Harvard days, when he had to leave the University for the sake of his convictions. In this age of Fear of Freedom and totalitarian onslaughts. Laski's emphasis on dangers of obedience will survive as a beacon light in a period of gloom and despair".

Col. Chopra For London

NEW DELHI, March 25 (PTI): Col. N. N. Chopra, the Controller of Stores Development, at Army Headquarters will lead the Indian delegation to the three-week Commonwealth Conference on Defence Stores commencing in London on April 17, the Defence Ministry announced today.

The Indian delegation will consist of Army, Air Force and Naval representatives.

NEW DELHI, March 25 (UPI): The conference of representatives of industrial co-operatives, in session at New Delhi, has recommended that a strong central agency should take the initiative both in the states as well as for the union as a whole, in the matter of supply of raw materials, adoption of improved designs and patterns, and research in packaging and marketing.

LASKI DEAD

Leading British Socialist Intellectual

LONDON, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Professor Harold Laski, leading British socialist intellectual, died in hospital here tonight.

Prof. Laski was a lecturer in political science at the London School of Economics and author of several books on politica, science.

He was Chairman of the Executive of the British Labour Party from 1945 to 1946.

In recent years his political views bedevilled him in much contraversy, often bitter. Last April he was barred from speaking in a public hall at Cambridge, Massachusscits, after the Mayor had described him as "pro Communist, anti-Catholic and anti-religious"

He was 56 years old.

Professor Laski was Jewish by antecedents. English by birth.

Whenever the occasion arose he backed the Jewish cause and in January 1949 he appealed to Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru to 'protect what remains of the Jewish race against anti-semitism".

He sternly condemned the British Labour Government for its Palestine policy. He was also a firm friend and admirer of Soviet Russia though he criticised her leaders too. He was one of the greatest contributors to the theories and ideas of the British Labour Party in the years during which it grew to take full power in the post-war 1945 election.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC SOCIETY

NEW DELHI March 25 (UPI): The President of India Dr Rajendra Prasad has agreed to be the Patron-in-Chief of the All-India Music Society, New Delhi, according to an announcement made today by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. N. P. Seshadri.

Sarvodaya In Action

SHANTI SENA TO FIGHT ANTI-SOCIAL EVILS

WARDHA, March 25. (UPI).

A meeting of prominent constructive workers of Wardha and Sevagram was held here yesterday under the presidentship of Acharya Vinoba Bhave in connection with the organisation of a "peace army" or "Shanti Sena" for Wardha and the neighbouring villages.

Among those who attended the meeting were Acharya Kaka Kalelkar, Prof. J. C. Kumarappa, Shri Shrikrishnadas Jaju, Shri Anasaheb Dastane, Shri G. Ramchandran, Shri Kanu Gandhi and Principal S. N. Agarwal.

The constitution and programme of the "Shanti Sena" were discussed in detail and a committee was appointed to finalise them. It was also decided to start three "Shanti Sena" units for the present, one in Sevagram and two in different parts of Wardha. Conveners were also chosen for these units.

According to the constitution that was discussed yesterday, the aim of the "Shanti Sena" is "to organise collective non-violence for checking violence in different spheres of life". The "Santi Sena" may tackle the problems of refugees, prohibition, black marketing and corruption, relief work and communal rioting. It is to be open to all those who firmly believe in the principles of truth and non-violence and who are prepared to face violence and, if necessary, make the supreme sacrifice without ill-will towards the aggressor. The "Shanti Sena" is meant to impart dynamism to the constructive programme; it is non-violent in action.

It is understood that this scheme of "Shanti Sena" will also be placed before the Sarvodaya Conference in Anugul, Orissa, to be held during the national week early in April.

Pakistan 100 Times Stronger Boasts Liaquat

KARACHI, March 25. (PTI).

MR. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Pakistan Prime Minister, said today that Pakistan was "hundred times stronger today" than when it was established.

The Pakistan Prime Minister who was replying to the debate on defence in the Pakistan Parliament added that it was natural that East Pakistanis "are concerned about their safety". But he was confident that Pakistanis would defend every inch of Pakistan territory "with the last drop of blood".

Deploring the unfortunate incidents in East Bengal the Premier said that Pakistan had always preserved peace and so long there was peace in Pakistan "we have nothing to fear".

Declaring that Pakistanis were a united nation desirous of peace and having no aggressive designs, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said: "our desire for peace will not make us hesitate to make any sacrifice for the preservation of freedom".

The Prime Minister will make a statement on East Bengal on Monday.

JAP COAL MINERS ON STRIKE

TOKYO, March 25, (PTI-Reuter): More than 300,000 Japanese coal miners today started a strike scheduled to last seven weeks following rupture of wage negotiations, headquarters of the Coal Mineworkers' Union announced.

Ward-Price In Kalimpnog

KALIMPONG, March 25. (UPI): Mr. G. Ward-Price, senor foreign correspondent of the London "Daily Mail", has arrived in Kalimpong after a visit to Tibet.

He was accompanied on his journey by Mr. D I. Macdonald, who is the resident correspondent of the "Daily Mail" on the northern frontier of India.

Indo-Pakistan Boundary

ATTEMPT TO REMOVE PILLAR FOILED

SHILLONG, March 25, (UPI): An attempt to remove an Indo-Pak boundary pillar near Bholaganj on March 19 is reported to have been foiled by the timely intervention of a military party of the Indian Union.

It is reported, a party of Pakistan armed police was removing the pillar on Indo-Pak boundary at Bholaganj. An Indian military party hastened to the spot and the miscreants, who included more than 50 Pakistani armed police and Pakistani mussalmans, fled away.

NEW DELHI, March 25. (PTI): Parliament would discuss on Monday demands for Supplementary Grants on behalf of the Railway and General Administrations for 1949-50.

TROUBLE STARTS OVER POSTERS

Five Killed And 33 Injured In Yadgir Riots

HYDERABAD, Deccan March 25 (P.T.I.).

FIVE persons were killed and thirty-three injured in disturbances that broke out in the town of Yadgir, in Gulbarga district on March 23, says a press note issued by the Hyderabad Government this evening.

The note adds: following strict action taken by the local authorities, including the imposition of a curfew, the situation was quickly brought under control.

According to the press note the trouble started over some posters pasted in the town which caused offence to a section of the population.

The note says: "Some of these posters were found pasted on the walls of the local high school, and the students took objection to them. As a protest, they took out a procession, but on the way, when they had reached the butchers' locality, stones were thrown at them. By this time, some adult members had also joined the uprocession, and a scuffle ensued between the two parties in which sticks and stones were used. As news of this spread in the town, general rioting began, and houses and shops were looted and set on fire. Thirteen big shops and twentyfive small shops were looted in this manner, while fifteen were destroyed by fire. Thirty houses were also set on fire.

The note added: "By evening, however, with the imposition of a curfew and police measures, the situation was brought under control. The civil administrator and the district superintendent of police of Gulbarga visited Yadgir on the morning of March 24.

White-Non-White War In Kenya Politics

INDIANS TO RENDER FULL SUPPORT TO AFRICANS' STAND

NAIROBI, March 25 (PTI-Reuter): Kenya Indians will give full support to Africans in protesting against European settlers' opposition to proposed constitutional changes in Tanganyika, it was announced here today.

Mr. S. D. Puri, President of the East African Indian National Congress said: 'The issue has now boiled down to Europeans versus non-Europeans."

The Congress, representing Kenya's 95,000 Indians, would organise a joint protest meeting with the African Union, main African political organisation, he added.

The controversy has arisen over plans submitted by Sir Edward Twining, new Tanganyika Governor, to a special Constitution Committee of the Colony's Legislative Council.

The nature of the proposals was not disclosed, but European settlers became alarmed over reports that a planned electoral system envisaged two electoral rolls, one for Africans and one for non-Africans. They claimed that the sharing of one electoral roll by Europeans and Asians might result in a Legislative Assembly without a single elected European

MAIN OBJECTION

Maj. Rendall Ward, Executive officer of the Kenya Electors' Union, denied today that European settlers wanted anything like the South African "Aparthied' (segregation) policy in East Africa. Reasonable Kenya Europeans were looking for a libeal and practical solution, he added. European settlers felt bound to oppose British Colonial Office policies which appeared to show the African that his best advancement lay in the political sphere. Maj. Ward explained.

He thought the "United Nations screw" was being applied in Tanganyika to secure self-government whether Africans were ready for it or not.

The Electors' Union believed the first essential was to lead Africans to take a full part in the economic development of their country. "But Kenya has yet to find a business man who believes Africans are fit to serve on the Board of Directors of any reasonable company."

"If this is he case, how much less fit is the African today to serve in a Government which has to day down the framework of economic development."

Neither economic and social development nor strategic security could be attained in East Africa without European settlement and leadership, Mai Ward claimed.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Southern Rhodesian Premier, now visiting London agreed with Kenya settlers at a meeting earlier this month that the British Government should be told the proposed constitutional changes in Tanganyika would damage East and Central African interests.

Protest Against Air India Retrenchment

SECUNDERABAD, March 25, (UPI): Mr. V. B. Raju, President of the All-India Aero Workers' Federation, who has returned from Bombay after holding discussions with the Air India Employees there, said in an interview today that he was issuing a directive to the affiliated unions to observe April 3 as a 'Protest Day" to show resentment against the retrenchment of 237 employees of the air India, Bombay, and 71 of the Indian National airways Delhi.

He further added that he was calling an emergency meeting of the Working Committee of the federation before April 10, at Bangalore, to review the position created by mass retrenchment of aero workers by the companies and decide upon the future line of action The committee would also draft a memorandum to be submitted the Air Transport inquiry committee recently constituted by the Government of India, he added.

Stop Press

3 VIETNAM MINISTERS RESIGN

SAIGON, March 25. (PTI-Reuter): Three members of the Vietnamese Government—the Minister of National Defence and the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and for Sport and Youth—resigned today.

NATIONALISE INSURANCE BUSINESS

BOMBAY, March 25. (UPI): A resolution recommending to the Government to nationalise the insurance industry in the country as the private enterprise in India had miserably failed to bring the insurance service within the reach of the common citizen, was passed at the Insurance Employees' Unions' Conference held in Bombay today. Mr. N. M. Joshi presided.

By another resolution the conference requested the Government to appoint a committee to investigate into the living conditions of the middle classes and to suggest ways and means of improving them.

The conference also adopted a resolution urging the Government to withdraw the Labour Relations Bill and to circulate it afresh for eliciting the views of independent trade unions.

CLOTH TRANSPORT PERMITS

Ahmedabad Merchants' Plea

AHMEDABAD, March 25 (UPI): The Textile Commissioner's recent circular stating that no transport permit will be given to a merchant unless he asks a minimum if four bales, has created great discontent in local commercial circles.

Following a representation to him, the Textile Commissioner amended the circular permitting some concessions with regard to the quota but as the situation not eased even after the said amendment, the Managing Committee of the Maskati and Panchkuva Mahajan have decided to make another representation to the Textile Commissioner. If the second representation does not improve the situation, the Committee has decided that business should be stopped except for exports.

There are two Mahajans in the city who deal in wholesale business of cloth.

GALIB CRITICISES LARI'S ROLE

NEW DELHI, March 25 (UPI): An appeal to the Muslims not to be misguided by the false slogans of the remnants of the Musim League in India but to work strenuously for their future under the leadership of the Congress was made by Mr. Shaikh Galib, member of the Indian Parliament, in a statement to the press.

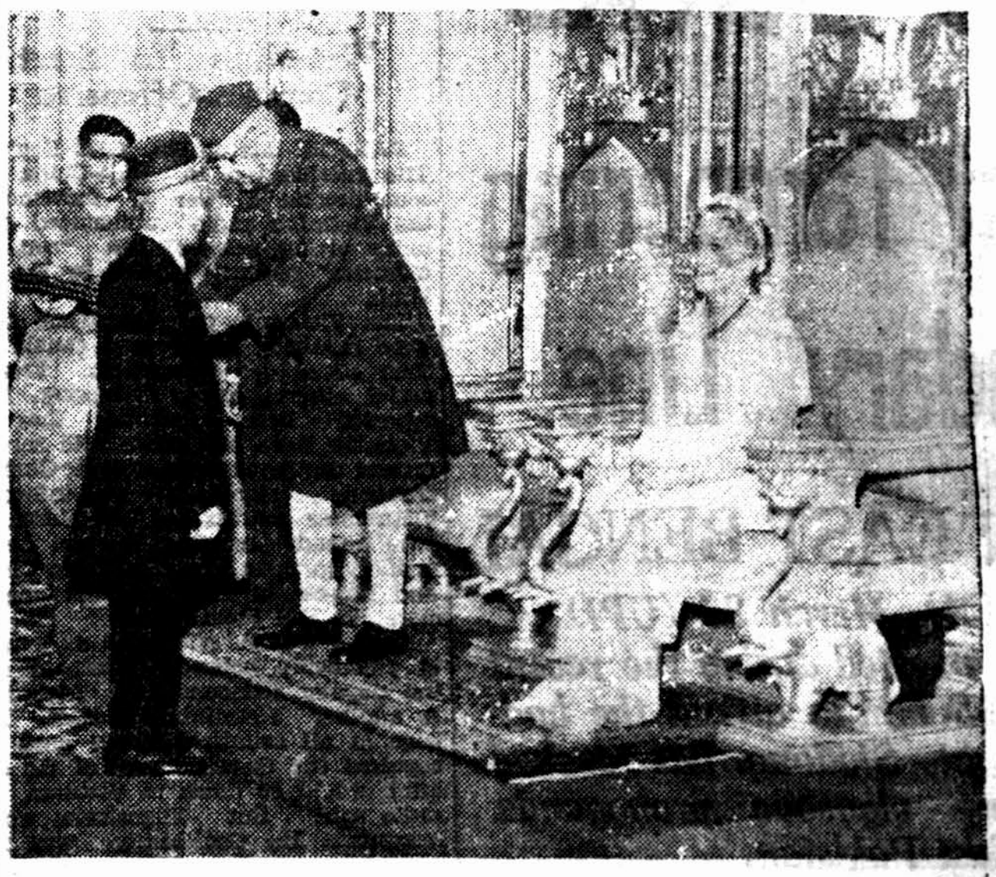
Characterising Mr. H. Lari's presidential speech at a recent meeting of U.P. Muslim leaders in Lucknow now as "unhelpful and devoid of any positive contribution to the easing of the present tension in Indo-Pakistan relations." Mr. Galib said that Mr. Lari, while speaking in the name of the Muslims of India was oppressed by the thought that he and the old "Muslim league members" were "the true well-wishers and representatives of the Muslims in India."

Turkey And Italy Sign Friendship Pact

ROME, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Italy and Turkey tonight signed a mutual friendship treaty, latest in a series strengthening co-operation between non-Communist Mediterranean countries.

Turkey's Foreign Minister Necmeddin Sadak, who signed with Italian Foreign Minister Count Carlo Sforza said today the pact would "help greatly to reinforce peace and security in the Mediterranean."

INVESTITURE AT GOVT. HOUSE



The Governor of Bombay held an investiture at the Government House on Saturday. Photo shows H.E. decorating Khan Saheb D. S. Bharucha with the medal of Associate Service of the Order of St. John.

GOVT. HOUSE INVESTITURE

BOMBAY, March 25, (UPI): The first investiture following the inauguration of the Indian Republic was held at Government House in Bombay today, at which the Governor, Raja Maharaj Singh, awarded the Indian police medal and the King's Medal to officers of the Bombay police, and conferred the order of associate serving brother of the venerable order of the hospital of St. John on Mr. D. S. Bharucha of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade Bombay

The India police medal was awarded to Mr. Richard Keith Hampton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, crime branch II, Bombay, Mr. V. S. Kuwadkar, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and now District Superintendent of Police, Gulbaraga, Hyderabad Deccan and to Noel John Gibbs, Superintendent of Police, E Division, Bombay, for long and meritorius services, while the Indian Police Medal was awarded to Mr. Dinkerrao Jethalal Raval, Poona C.I.D. (intellgence branch) for conspicuous gallantry, and King's police meday to Takhatsingh Kalyansingh Parmar, head Constable, Ahmedabad city, for gallantry.

PARTY TO NANDA

Earlier, the Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh were 'At Home' to Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda on the eve of his departure for Delhi to take up his new post as deputy chairman of the planning commission.

Ministers of the Bombay Cabinet and high civil and defence services officers attended both the functions.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF CULTURAL RELATIONS

NEW DELHI, March 25 (UPI): The Government of India have nominated under Article 6 of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, as President of the Indian Council for Cnltiral Relations

Under Section 5 of the constition, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad as President of the Counril of Cultural Relations, has nominated the following 25 persons as members of the Council.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President, Indian National Congress; Maulana Mahmud Malana Hussain Ahmed, Shri C. V. Raman, Mirza Mahmud Beg, Principal, Delhi College, Shri Shankar Rao Deo, General Secretary, A.I.C.C., Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, Dr. Tara Chand, Secretary, Ministry of Education, Professor Humayun Kabir, Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Pandit Sunderlal, Adviser to the Government of India, Pandit Sunder Lal, Sardar Umrao Singh Shergill, Dr. Mohammad Ishaq, Calcutta University, Shri Saya Narayan, member of Parliament, Mr. M. Azim Hussain, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Rahul Samkritvayna, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister, Ministry of external Affairs, Maulana Mohmmad Mian Farooqui, Seth Govind Das, M.P. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. Mohad. Ibrahim, Dr. Raghuvira, M.L.A., Nagpur, Maharaj Kumar Raghuvir Singh, Sitamau State, Mr. M S. Commissiariat Shrimati Durgabai, M.P., Lala Shanker Lal, and Mr. N. V. Thadani, Principal Hindu College, Delhi.

Indian Standard Bill

NEW DELHI, March 25. (PTI): Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Industry and Supply Minister, today hinted at the possibility of the Indian Standards Institution Certification Marks Bill being introduced in Parliament during its next session.

Dr. Mookerjee was inaugurating the annual meeting of the General Council of the Indian Standards Institution here.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received Dr Felix Valyi, Mr. G. L. Mehta and Mrs. Prema Kantak.

His Excellency Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Mr. Frank Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Pettit, Mr. Mukandilal and Lieut K. N. Bahl came to lunch.

The Governor and Rani Maharaj Singh gave a Farewell Party to the Honourable Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda. Later His Excellency held an investiture at Government House.

MR. MORARJI DESAI

MIRAJ, March 25. (UPI): Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, is arriving at Sangli on March 26 for a short visit, during which he will inspect the Home Guards rally at Sangli

RADAR FACTORIES

NEW DELHI, March 25 (PTI): The Government of India, it is learnt, have received reports from two firms—one British and another French—on the establishment of factories for the manufacture of radar and radar equipment.

The reports are under consideration of the Government and it is officially stated there is no foundation for the report that the establishment of these factories has been postponed owing to shortage of funds.

Madhyabharat Ministers

GWALIOR, March 25. (PTI): Three more Ministers of Madyabharat have submitted their resignations today, it is learnt. Their resignations however have not been accepted.

The Ministers are Mr. Ramkrishna Dixit, Mr. Kaluram Irulkar and Mr. Jagmohanlal Srivastva.

Yesterday the Chief Minister Mr. Gopikrishna Vijayvargiya disclosed in the Legislative Assembly that three Ministers Messrs. Mishrilal Gangwal, Rameshwar Dayal Totla and Nandlal Joshi had submitted their resignations but these were not accepted.

COTTON STOCKS IN PAKISTAN

Ginning Facilities In Punjab Criticised

KARACHI, March 24. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. B. R. Graham, Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce criticised the allotment policy of the Punjab Government (Pakistan) with regard to cotton ginning factories abandoned by Hindu evacuee owners.

Addressing the 90th annual general meeting of the Chamber here today, Mr. Graham said: "For the last two years, and also this year, the Punjab Government have allotted these factories to interested parties without giving much consideration to the suitability of such parties. Hardly any one of these factories has been in the hands of the same party for more than one season because the Punjab Government withdrew their allocations at the end of each season and advertised the factories again for re-allocation".

He said this policy had resulted in a "sharp deterioration of the ginning and pressing machinery which reflects very badly on the quality of the cotton".

Mr. Graham said the present exportable cotton stock in Pakistan was about four lakhs bales. This accumulation was partly due to an ease-off in demand for long staple cotton in February last.

PAKISTAN SELLS OUT SURPLUS WHEAT

KARACHI, March 25, (UPI): Pakistan has succeeded in clearing the bulk of her wheat surplus of half a million tons, it is learnt.

Two and a half lakh tons of wheat have been purchased by West Germany ; one lakh tons has been sold to Japan, while the rest has gone to Turkey.

A Turkish cargo ship now docked in Karachi has been loading Pakistan wheat for the last three days and will shortly sail back to Turkey.

Burma, Her Own Worst Enemy

LONDON, March 25, (PTI-Reuter): The London "Times" in a leading article on "Britain and Burma" said that it would be easier to help Burma, if she were not her own worst enemy.

The Burma Government seem eager to receive help from Commonwealth countries to tide over its difficulties, but industrial and commercial undertakings owned by British and other Commonwealth nationals continue to receive unfriendly treatment, said the "Times".

W. Godavari Jamadar Shot Dead By Reds

ELURU, March 25 (PTI): Jamadar J. Ramamurthy, of West Godavari Armed Reserve, was reported to have been shot dead by some persons described as Communists on the West Godavari Hyderabad border, about 36 miles from here, according to information received at police headquarters.

The Jamadar was said to be returning from his usual rounds at about 8 a.m. on Friday when the incident occurred.

There is a police outpost at Sethanagaram where the outrage was perpetrated, it is stated.

Lady Mountbatten's Departure Put Off

NEW DELHI, March 25, (PTI): Lady Mountbatten, who was to leave for Malta tomorrow, has postponed her departure for a week. She will now leave on April 2.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY

NEW YORK, March 25.

Previous Closing	32.09
Today's Opening	32.07
Difference	—2
Today's Closing	32.13
Difference	+4

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, March 25.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted. General Motors dol. 77-1/4 United States Steel Common dol. 32-3/8.

Ditto Preference dol. 142.—(PTI-Reuter).

No Hanging Yet Of Blackmarketeers

K. T. SHAH WITHDRAWS BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Matthai Assures Severe Deal To Tax-Evaders

NEW DELHI, March 25 (PTI)

AFTER a four-hour debate in Parliament today, Prof. K.T. Shah, the Bombay economist, withdrew his non-official bill seeking to award capital punishment or transportation for life to blackmarketeers and tax-evaders, Described by him as "a sort of vermin".

Prof. Shah said that he was withdrawing the bill "only because I recognise that the whip having been issued, through the speeches have been for me the vote will be against me". z

The Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai, said that Government themselves intended to place before the house "at a very early date" a bill for a comprehensive amendment of the Income-tax Act based principally on the recommendations of he Income-Tax Investigation Commission. .... ..

A particular provision Government had in mind was to place people making false statements of Income-Tax returns in the same position as those who fabricated evidence in judicial proceedings. This would increase the penalty from six months' simple imprisonment to seven years imprisonment of either description.

Another suggestion was that the names of tax-evaders should be published and that they should be disqualified from appointment to positions of trust. A few months ago, under the instructions of the Prime Minister, Government issued instructions that in giving contracts, licences, etc. the different departments should insist on the applicants producing a clean Income-Tax record.

As regards punishment for blackmarketeers, Dr. Matthai said that the handicap was not the inadequacy of the provisions of the law but the difficulty of establishing evidence.

During the debate, the speakers were unanimous that anti-social activities like blackmarketing and tax-evasion should be checked. Opinion was, however, divided on the advisability of accepting Prof. Shah's motion for reference of the bill to a Select Commitee.

Memebers used choice epithets and quaint metaphors for and against the bill. Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhary was among those who felt that the root cause of the evil was controls. So long as there were controls, blackmarketeers would be regarded by some as "saviours" of the people.

Mr. Krishna Chandra Sharma described the bill as "barbarious if not draconian."

Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh replied that a certain amount of barbarism might have to be tolerated if civilization was to survive in India.

To Mr. Devi Datt Pant, it seemed that the only way out was to establish a co-operative commonwealth. At present mammon worship had gone to such an extent that a pretty girl would rather marry the ugly son of a rich man than a healthy good-looking young man with a lean purse.

Several speakers demanded that the anti-social elements should be treated as "social lepers".

Representatives of Vanaspati interests heard with keen interest, at times bordering on anxiety, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's inconclusive 45-minute speech on his bill for the prohibition of the manufacture and import of hydrogenated vegetable oils. Pandit Bhargava will resume his speech on non-official day in the next session.

Pandit Bhargava said that Vanaspati "vested interests" were very strong and would try their best to see that his measure was not put into effect. Vanaspati which looked like pure ghee in appearance, was "a fraud" on the people and would "shatter" India's rural economy, he added.

ASSAM M.L.A. PLAYS 'LAIK ALI'

(Continued from Page 16)

setting up a fact-finding commission was not acceptable to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, it nevertheless urged the West Bengal Government to press upon the Government of East Bengal the necessity of persuading the Government of Pakistan to reconsider and accept the proposal in the interest of the minorities of both East and West Bengal, as also in the interest of peace in India and Pakistan.

STUDENT LEADER ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, March 25 (UPI): Shri Nihar Ranjan Das, Secretary of the All-India Hindu Students' Federation, was arrested on Friday for making preparations, it is alleged, for a general hartal in connection with the situation in East Bengal by issuing unauthirised hand-bills. About 500 such handbills were recovered from the federation's office in Bowbazar street.

Shri Das has been remanded to police custody till April 1, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in default of bail of Rs. 1,000.

E. BENGAL POLICE OFFICIAL RESIGNS

DACCA, March 25 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. S. K. Gupta, Special Superintendent of Police (Intelligence Branch), Dacca, has, it is learnt, tendered his resignation to the Government of East Bengal.

Mr. Gupta was normally due to retire in 1957 and the reasons for his premature resignation are not known.

2,000 REFUGEES FOR ORISSA

CALCUTTA, March 25 (PTI): About 2,000 East Bengal refugees are leaving tonight for Orissa under the rehabilitation scheme of the Government of India.

Meanwhile, the influx of East Bengal refugees continues unabated on an average of 5,000 persons daily. Special arrangements have been made by the Government of West Bengal for their accommodation in transit camps. But this is considered inadequate as most of the refugees enter India as a paupers, everything worth the name being taken away during customs check inside Pakistan.

200 ARRESTS IN BARPETA

GAUHATI, March 24 (PTI): About 200 persons have been arrested so far in connection with the recent disturbances in and near Sarbhog and Barpeta, about 70 miles from here. Two countrymade guns and a quantity of gun-powder were reported to have been seized from some of the arrested persons.

According to the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup, the situation in these areas is quiet now.

ZAMINDAR REFUSED BAIL

Magistrate Wants Muslim Sureties

SHILLONG, March 25 (PTI): Mr. Nalini Mohan Kar, a leading Zamindar of Sylhet District (Pakistan) was recently arrested at his Kulaura Residence by the police, according to reports received here. The reason given for his arrest, the reports stated, was "the heavy exodus from his Zamindary".

A bail of Rs. 20,000 was demanded for Mr. Kar's release but when two leading Hindus offered to stand as sureties, it was rejected by the District authorities. It was explained that the bail might be granted if two leading Muslim sureties were forthcoming. As no such sureties were available, Mr. Kar was remanded to jail custody.

PAK-CEYLON FIRST TEST

Home Side In Comfortable Position

LAHORE, March 25.

A galant 127 by Imtiaz and a workmanlike 56 by Maqsood helped Pakistan gain a comfortable position when they scored 271 runs for six wickets at the close of the first day's play in the first four-day unofficial test against Ceylon at the Bag-E-Jinnah Ground here today.

The following is the closing score board.

PAKISTAN XI (First Innings)

Nazar Mohammad st. Navaratne b Goonasena 28, Imtiaz Ahmad st Navaratne b Goonasena 127, R. N. Dinshaw lbw De Zoysa 12, Mian Mohammad Saeed c Dalpathado b De Zoysa 22, Maqsood Ahmad c Rodrigo b Wijeyhinghe 56, Inayat Khan b Goonasena 0, Asghar Ali batting 17, Fazal Mahhamud batting 0. Extras 9, Total (for six wickets) 271.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Coomara Swamy 9/4/21/0, Wijeyshinghe 21/3/57/1, Dalpathado 7/4/46/0, Jayawickreme 4/1/6/0, Goonasena 25/8/66/3, Jaya Singhe 5/0/20/0, D Zoysa 22/5/56/2.

MEULEMAN SCORES A CENTURY

Hawkes Bay All Out For 101

NAPIER, New Zealand, March 25 (PTI-Reuter): Australia's touring team in New Zealand were in a strong position at the end of the first days play of their two-day match against Hawkes Bay today. Hawkes Bay had first use of the excellent pitch, but were dismissed for 101 mainly due to some splendid bowling by Dous Ring, who took five wickets for 47. At the close, the Australians were 184 for three wickets, Ken Meuleman being undefeated with 119.

2000 STERLING GOLF TOURNAMENT

Eric Cremin Becomes Champion

SYDNEY, March 25 (PTI-Reuter): Eric Cremin the Australian open golf champpion today won the Two Thousand Sterling Mcwilliams Wine Professional Golf Tournament here beating Dai Rees, the British match play champion by two strokes over 72 holes journey.

Both finished with final rounds of 69 for respective aggregates of 283 and 285.

H. Ossie Pickworth who had been level with Cremin after three rounds fell away with seventy-four to finish third at 288 while Norman Von Nida after his early brilliance which gave him a share of the lead with Cremin after 36 holes had a bad day today with rounds of 75 and 74 for total of 289 and fourth place.

BOMBAY TEAM LEAVES FOR BHOPAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Hockey team that is to participate in the National Hockey Championships at Bhopal left this afternoon by the Punjab Mail. Seventeen players made the trip with Dr. J. Pinto as Manager.

The players were given a hearty send off by Mr. Lourdes Pereira the B.P.H.A. Secretary and other committee members and they were quite confident that the first match against Mysore was no great obstacle.

MADRAS UNITED CLUB FOOTBALL TOURNEY

MADRAS, March 25.

Hindustan Aircraft from Bangalore playing their first match defeated Moonlight Football Club, Madras, by 4 goals to 1 in the second round of the Madras United Club Football Tournament today.

POLO TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, March 24.

To revive and encourage Polo in India, the Amateur Rover's Club is holding a Polo Tournament in Bombay in the second week of April. Six teams from all over India are participating in it.

Active Buying In Tata Steels

SYMPATHETIC RISE IN COTTON MILL SHARES

BOMBAY, March 25

The Bombay Stock Exchange was steady today with improved buying. Yesterday after the close of the market, the market feeling was encouraging influenced by higher Calcutta advices and other constructive news. Today Calcutta advices were comparatively quiet, but the local market recorded sharp improvement of about Rs. 30 in Tata Steel Defds. The market is expecting Tata Steel production for this month around 63,000 tons and the session closed at about the best level of the day. It is believed that our relations with Pakistan have also taken a favourable turn.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1597-8 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1562-8 and after declining at Rs. 1590 steadily advanced at Rs. 1612-8. Ordinary shares also after opening at Rs. 318 declined at Rs 317 and advanced at Rs. 320

Cotton Mill shares also were in good demand and moderate improvement was noticed. Bombay Dyeings gained Rs. 8 at Rs. 1053 while Kohinoors were done at Rs. 315. Nagpurs were placed at Rs. 233 and Svadeshi Mill shares were done at Rs. 269. Scindia shares also improved at Rs. 13-2. Closing tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (17-8)	1051	4
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	315	0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	269	8
Central India Mills (6)	233	8
Simplex Mills (6-8)	192	0
New Great Eastern (8)	147	8
Indore (8-13)	112	8
Gokak Mills (12)	266	0
Century Spinning (15)	240	0
Indian Bleaching (6)	150	0
Swan Mills (20)	322	8
Finlay Mills (15)	261	0
Morarji Goculdas (S)	147	8
Edward Sassoon (30)	220	0
Meyer (12)	90	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	11 6
India United Ord. (0-14-9)	11	15
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1	14 3
Madhusudan (15)	180	0
Podar (S)	130	0
Khatau Makanji (6)	163	12
Swadeshi Coupon	68	0
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	320	0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1612	8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-12)	140	0
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (7) XD	154	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8) XD	445	0
Belapur Sugar (9)	227	8
Shivrajpur (1-8)	31	0
Scindia Steam (6-8)	13	2 6
Premier Construction	90	4
Tata Chemical	11	5
Tata Oil (2)	47	8
Indian Iron (0-12)	28	8
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	20	0
Bengal India Corp. (0-9)	9	2
Indian Copper	2	3 6
Wimco	230	10
Alcock	293	12
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (3)	153	8
Andhra Valley (30)	1438	12
Tata Power (25)	1536	4

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	59	0
Phoenix (50)	151	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	2950	0
Kurla XD	100	0
Colaba (12)	100	8
New City (11)	172	8
Minerva (12)	130	0
Bradbury (12)	520	0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4	4
Bharat Mills (2)	29	0
Mysore (4)	162	8
Madhavji (0-12-0)	14	4
Model Mills (13-8)	158	12
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	642	8
Vishnu Cotton (8)	211	4
Western India (40)	2925	0
Standard (15)	227	8
Sholapur (200)	3150	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	18	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	52	0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240	0
New Ahmedabad	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	36	8
New Union Mills (0-8)	19	2
Madhusudan S. (2-5)	35	0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	173	12
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar Mills	265	0
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-2)	130	0
Ahmedabad New	78	8
Surat Electric	133	2
Karach Electric (2)	136	14
Broach (0-5)	6	12
Ajmer Electricity (0.8)	10	0
Amalgamated	11	2
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	28	8
Poona Electricity Supply (8)	138	2
Bombay Suburban (8)	151	4
Bombay Suburban New	142	8
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India	1780	0
Imperial Bank P. (0-12)	431	4
Central Bank (1-8)	82	8
Central Bank New (1-8)	84	0
Bank of India (4)	169	0
Union (0-8)	7	4
Baroda (2-8)	120	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37	8
United Commercial (1-8)	43	0
Jaipur Bank (18-0)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	17	0
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0.14-9)	92	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4720	0
Empire (10)	571	4
New India (1-7)	55	0
Jupiter (0-12)	12	15
Vulcan (0-10)	13	6
Indian Mercantile (0-4)	39	0
Universal	11	4
B I G (1)	15	4
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
Neptune	7	0
All India General	12	12
New Great	25	0
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (1-14) XD	112	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (10)	237	8
Bombay Burma New (5)	146	4
Burma Petrol	1 4	3
Mackenzie (6)	97	0
Port Canning (3)	58	8
Kemp and Co. (20)	300	0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125	0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	94	8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	48	0
Mukund Iron	13	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	14	8
Alembic (15)	147	8
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	22	8
Indian Cement (1937)	19	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B. S.)	143	8
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	775	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujarat Motor	26	14
Sardar Carbonic XD	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrella Batteries	30	0
Manmad Press	120	0
National Rayon	51	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	198	12
Andhra Valley (7)	1332	8
Tata Power (7-8)	1337	8
Hydro Electric (7)	130	10
Bombay Steamer (6)	223	12
Central India (5)	653	12
Swedish Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	672	8
Laxmi	276	4
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	4
Podar Mills (4)	95	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130	0
Pre. Construction First	100	8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98	0
Amalgamated	115	0
India	72	0
Tata Chemical	123	12
Walchandnagar	130	0
Jupiter	13	4
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	102	8
Mackenzie First	85	0
Mackenzie (2)	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	0
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	74	8
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	102	4
Gula Kajamsingh	8	0
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	97	0
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	105	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	11 6
New Victoria	2	0
New Victoria Pref.	4	2
Phalton	118	0
Gold Mohor	305	0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	325	0
Sajjan	121	0
Osmanshahi	230	0
Ajam Shahi	270	0
Air Service	4	0
Air India	57	0
Hind Motors	5	1
India Steam	6	13

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 25.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	15	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	1	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	98	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	15	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	99	9	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	3	0
2 3/4 per cent 1973	95	12	0
2 per cent Con. X.W.	97	0	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	4	0
3 per cent 1952-55	101	10	0
3 per cent 1957	101	11	0
3 per cent 1950-51	101	5	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	6	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	3	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
2 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	6	0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110	2	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	100	12	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-56	112	10	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 per cent Bombay 1962	99	3	0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97	2	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1981	97	2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	8	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	99	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	8	0
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.-W.-F. 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U P 1901-68	99	8	0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	98	10	0
4 per cent B. P I. long dated	109	12	0
4 per cent Bombay Muni.	109	12	0
5 per cent Bombay Muni. 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent Bombay Muni. 1954	113	8	0
6 per cent K. P. T. 1950	113	0	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, March 25.

The local bullion market was again very steady today on persistent support by bulls. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 186/4 and after declining at Rs. 186/2 advanced at Rs. 186/8. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 186/9. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 115/10 and after declining at Rs. 115/8 improved at Rs. 115/12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 115/14 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/8.

Later on there was some selling on lower Calcutta advices and final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	185	4	0
Forward	185	8	0
Ready Gold	115	6	0
Forward	115	7	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, March 25

Tata Ordinary 320-8; Tata Deferred 1615; Indian Iron 28-7; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20-2; Bombay Dyeing 1050; Central India 233-12; Gokak 266-14; Kohinoor 315; Simplex 192; Swadeshi 269-6; Tata Power 1535; Associated Cement 154-6; Belapur 228-2; Bombay Burma (Old) 441-4 Scindia 13-1-6; Central Bank 82-8; New India 55; Tata 2nd Pref. 140-10.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 25.

The local produce market was quiet today with quotations showing small losses under absence of demand. Quotations were as under.

GROUNDNUTS			
Quality ..... Rs.	41	8	0
Coromandal	41	4	0
Bold	40	8	0
Oil Local Mills	22	2	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	21	12	0
Oil April delivery	22	0	0
LINSEED			
Bold	37	12	0
Small	36	4	0
April-May	36	8	0
Oil	21	12	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready	28	6	0
Madras	28	10	0

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 17th March:—

	Rs
Demand Liabilities in India.	
(i) Borrowings from banks	27,15,56,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	561,28,06,000
Time Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	1,25,10,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	264,69,73,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	31,51,82,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,67,44,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	68,24,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	50,04,19,000
Advances in India	436,86,15,000
Bills discounted in India	16,72,12,000

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, March 25.

120 Ready Japan	6	12	0
150 Ready Japan	5	4	0
120 Ready Italy	5	11	0
150 Ready Italy	4	14	0
150 D. Box March	959	0	0
150 D. Box April	963	0	0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, March 24.

KARNAK

	Deleted
March	
May	75.87—63
July	76.10—30
November	70.15—40
ASHOMUNI	
April	77.30— 90
June	76.60—140
August	68.70— 05
October	57.75— 25

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, March 24.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	68-5/8
3-1/2 p.c Conversion Loan	91-11/16
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	106-1/8
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	91-5/16
Chartered Bank of India	9-11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	81-1/2
National Bank of India	31-7/8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,844.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, March 24.

Silver Spot and Forward 64d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £12-8-0.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, March 25

Apollo 2-12 2-11-6
Bharat 29
B. Dyeing 1047-8 50 45 51-4
C. India 231-8 30 33-8
Century 245
Elphinstone Ord 59
Finlay 259 61
Gokak 264 66
I. U. Defd 1-14-3
I. U. Ord. 11-15 12-1
Indore 111-4 12-8
Khatau 163-12
Kohinoor 313-8 12-8 15
Meyer 90
Morarji 147-8
New Great 147-8
Simplex 190-8 92 90 93
Svadeshi 267 65-8 69-8
Model 158-2
Vishnu 212-8 11-4
Scindia 12-15 12-14 13-2 13-0-6 13-2-6
Baroda 120
Central 82-8
Central New 84
Imperial Old 1780
Imperial New 431-4
India 169 68-8 69
Union 7-4
U. Commercial 42-8 44 43
Ahmedabad 130.
Suburban 151-4.
Hydro 153-8.
Hydro Pref. 130-10.
Power 1536-4.
Jupiter 12-14.
New India 55.
Vulcan 13-6.
Oriental 4715 20.
B. Steel 20 20-2 20.
I. Iron 28-5 28-8.
Tata Defd. 1595 92-8 1610 5 15 12-8.
Tata Ord. 318 16 20-8 20.
Tata 2nd Pref. 140-8 40.
Alcock 285 93-12.
A. C. C. 153-4 54.
Belapur 224-8 28-8 27-8.
B. B. Old 440 38-12 45.
B. B. New 146-4 45 46-4.
B. B. Petrol 1-4-6 1-4-3
B. I. C. 9-2.
I. Copper 2-3-6.
Dharamsey 48.
P. Const. 85 90-4.
P. 2nd Pref. 100.
Shivrajpur 31.
Tata Chem. 11-4 11-6 11-5.
Tata Pref. 125 23-12.
Tata Oil 47-8.
Wimco 228-12 30-10.

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 78-8.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

The opening stock, production, despatches and the closing stock of sugar in respect of Central sugar factories in the Indian Republic during the fortnight ending February 28, 1950 were 11,337,000 mds., 3,112,000 mds., 1,021,000 mds., and 13,428,000 mds., respectively, reports the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, on the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935. The figures for the corresponding fortnight of the previous season were 11,089,000 mds., 3,169,000 mds., 1,513,000 mds., and 12,746,000 mds., respectivey. Figures for the current fortnight relate to 132 factories representing 93.24 per cent of the total cane crushing capacity while the figures of the previous year relate to 125 factories representing 94.6 per cent of the total cane crushing capacity.

The total figures for the production and despatches of sugar since November 1, 1949, are reported to be 19,595,000 mds., and 6,771,000 mds., respectively as against the corresponding figure 16,398,000 mds., and 9,659,000 mds., during the previous season.

Production of sugar for the season 1949-50 prior to November, 1949, amounted to 91,000 maunds.

IMPORT OF U. S. A. COTTON

Licences issued for further imports of U.S.A. cotton (stapling 1-1/8" and above) will be valid for shipment till May 15, 1950, states a notification issued by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports Bombay. All remittances against these licences must be completed before June 30, 1950. No extensions to these dates will be allowed and, if remittances are not made before that date, facilities for allowing remittances after June 30, 1950 will under no circumstances be available.

TALKS TO END DEADLOCK IN JUTE TRADE

CALCUTTA, March 25. (PTI): The opportunity has been taken of the presence in Calcutta of Mr. G. Faruque and Mr. Ishpahani—both of the Pakistan Jute Board—to resume talks on the method by which the present deadlock in the jute trade between the two countries, might be solved. It is understood that Mr. Walker, Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, has had several talks with representatives of the Pakistan Jute Board and that these are continuing.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, March 24: Bourse: Liquidation was absorbed without much difficulty and the undertone was more resistant. Business however was again restricted with buyers very reserved awaiting developments in the labour situation which today showed a slight improvement. Price movement in the forward market was limited with banks and industrials slightly improved. Similar conditions were witnessed in the cash market where most sections including steels and rubbers recorded small gains. Internationals were generally irregular. Kaffirs fluctuated narrowly finishing with a predominance of small losses. Rentes were very steady.

BRUSSELS: The current internal unsettlement had no noticeable effect today when prices finished at or around the previous levels. Heavy engineerings were relatively firm while coals and colonials were maintained. Firm spots were noticeable among electricals.

AMSTERDUM: Prices declined following selling orders particularly in plantations and closed at the day's lowest levels. Among shippings steam packet company declined following the founding of a new Indonesian shipping line.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, March 24.

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1949 to 23rd March 1950	221841
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 23rd March 1950	587870
Same period last year	744458
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 23rd March 1950	235771
Same time last year	514822

SCATTERED HEDGING IN N. Y. COTTON

Wall Street Market Irregular

Trading was irregular and slow reflecting the contined slow demand for spots and textiles. Meanwhile routine mill demands supported oldcrops while scattered liquidation was centred on newcrops with interest also restricted by the belief that these months were selling about two cents above the prospective 1950 loan rate. The 20-million dollar private bank loan to Spain attracted attention. Prices drifted narrowly in the afternoon, most traders continuing to await clarification of the legislation affecting cotton including the cotton acreage bill, funds for e.c.a. and additional approciations for ccc Small trade buying orders and shortcovering were partially offset by scattered liquidation. Prices finally reacted on scattered hedges, the session closing barely steady. Sales are estimated at 75,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

May	32.09—01
July	32.16+02
October	30.47—05
December	30.28—05
March	30.30—04
Middling Spot	32.64—01

New York Cotton May highest 32.13 at 11-08 hours, Lowest 32.07 at 14.36 hours.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, March 24

May	31.70—04
July	31.88+01
October	30.38—05
December	30.19—05
Middling Spot	31.75—05

NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY REVIEW

Again mixed oldcrops were still under pressure while newcrops earlier reached new highs for the season. Support for newscrops was mostly speculative though believed to be partly of investment character based on prospects of dwindling free supplies in the next season. The advance was subsequently checked by the house and senate agreement on the revised cotton acreage allotments. Early estimates of this year's cotton production vary considerably ranging between 12,000,000 and 14,000,000 bales. While the domestic textile picture was still cloudy, export position was brightened by further e.c.a. authorisations and reports that several countries including, India, Korea and Japan are again in the market for supplies. Japan is believed to have purchased about 50,000 bales thus far against latest inquiry. The e.c.a. is said to have requested for 503,500,000 dollars for natural fibres during the 1950-51 fiscal year including 123,000,000 dollars to the Unikingdom 103,500,000 to France, 116,500,000 to Germany, 88-700,000 to Italy, 31,900,000 to the Netherlands and smaller amounts for various other European countries.

WALL STREET MARKET

Industrials which were recently in the lead were prominent on the retreat as many buyers held back to allow further correction. In moderate trading, prices developed losses of mostly fractions. Chrysler were off to 66-7/8 as operators noted, despite a reported chrysler concession on the difficult pension issue, that company and the union were appearently still too far apart to indicate a quick end to the 59-day old walkout. At noon the averages were industrials 208.822 and rails 55.44.

Led by oils, which were inclined to lag on the previous advance, and televisions and chemicals, harder tendencies developed. Investment buyers, noting the continuation of mostly pleasing business news, abandoned hesitation and reached again for quality dividend paying issues. Changes eitherway were mostly fractions to a dollar but losses were still in a small majority. The session closed irregular

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

American Telephone and Telegraph	155
Amerex Holding Co	35-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	28-1/4
Chase National Bank	38-1/2
Firestone Tyre	59-1/4
General Electric	47-1/8
General Motors	77-1/4
Ingersol Rand	69-1/8
International Nickel	25-5/8
National City Bank	47-5/8
New York Central Rail Road	12-7/8
Sinclair Oil Corp.	24-3/8
Socony Vacuum Oil	17-1/8
Texas Corporation	64-3/8
Union Carbide	44-7/8
U. S. Smelting and Refining	34-3/8
U. S. Steel Common	32-1/4
Western Union	23-3/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,570,000.

The Highest and Lowest of U. S. Steel trading prices were 32-3/8 and 32 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, March 24.

GRAINS were strong under the leadership of wheat with commercial interests and commission houses competing for a limited volume of contracts. The buying was based on reports that Britain had asked for offers of flour and continued dry weather conditions in the south-western wheat belt. Lack of producers offerings of cash grains and the strength of the crude vegetable oils markets were additional buying incentives.

CHICAGO WHEAT

May	2.23-3/8
July	1.99-1/2
September	2.00-1/4
December	2.02-7/8

NEW YORK PEPPER MARKET

NEW YORK, March 24.

BLACK PEPPER: The pepper market was weaker with spots offered at 1.37 dollars and afloats at 1.36 Exdock. Slightly more selling pressure was apparent in spot and deferred positions reflecting the uncertainty among buyers over the Indonesian situation. Following are today's closing prices: Black Pepper (OLD CONTRACT): spot 1.37 asked, March 1.39 nom., May 1.38 nom., July 1.37 nom., Sept., 1.37 nom., Oct. 1.37 nom., Dec. 1.32 nom Jan. 1.28 asked, Feb. 1.26 asked. White pepper spot 2.40 asked. NEW CONTRACT: Mar. 1.39 nom. April 1.42 nom., May 1.38 nom., July 1.37 nom., Sept. 1.37 nom., October 1.37 nom., December. 1.32 nom. Jan. 1.30 asked, Feb. 1.28 nom.

N. Y. SILVER SALES

SILVER: Open market dealings again approximated 100,000 ounces at unchanged 73-1/2 cents.

Announcing that it has stopped buying pepper for the Unistates stockpile, the munitions board stated that 'while pepper is customary and desirable seasoning, it has no preservative properties and is not absolutely essential in emergency."

PROTECTION TO WOOD SCREWS

NEW DELHI, March 25.

The Tariff Board have investigated the case for continuance of protection to the "wood screws industry" and have made the following recommendations:—

The existing protection should continue for a further period of 2 years;

Since the indigenous output cannot satisfy even 5 per cent. of the indigenous demand, imports of wood screws should not be restricted, except for balance of payment consideration;

Government should make available to the industry steel wire of the requisite quality

Government accept these recommendations and protection to the industry has been extended upto the 31st December 1951 by the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1950.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, March 24.

The pepper market was idle with Indian cheaper under lack of interest. Malabar March/April shipment was offered at 1,075 sh. against bids of 1,065 per cwt., c.i.f., Unikingdom. Black lampong March/April shipment was nominally unchanged at 10sh. 6d. with white Muntok at 15sh. 9d. shipping weight and while Sarawak at 16sh 3 d., delivered weight per pound c.i.f. basis ports

LONDON COPRA MARKET

LONDON March 24.

COPRA: The copra market was steady with moderate European inquiry. Straits oblique Dutch East Indies F.M. April/May was quoted at £83 10sh. per ton c.i.f., and Philippines April/May at 200 dollars f.o.b.

The coconutoil market was quietly steady. Straits March/April shipment in drums at £127 paid to the continent per ton c.i.f. In bulk at £126-1/2 quoted. Ceylon was unquoted.

G. L. MEHTA FELICITATED

Appointment On National Planning Commission

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Working Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization felicitated Shri G. L. Mehta, President of the Indian Tariff Board on his appointment as a member of the National Planning Commission at a luncheon held in his honour this afternoon at the Cricket Club of India.

Shri N. D. Sahukar, welcoming Shri G. L. Mehta, eulogised the services rendered by him in the cause of industrialization through his chairmanship of the Tariff Board. Mr. Sahukar said that the All-India Manufacturers' Organization was partly instrumental in bringing about appointment of the Planning Commission.

Continuing Shri Sahukar said that he was sure that Shri Mehta was bound to play a very useful part in the deliberations of the Planning Commission by virtue of his past and his wide humanism.

Mr. G. L. Mehta, replying to the felicitations expressed his very sincere and grateful thanks to Mr. Sahukar and his friends for the function arranged in his honour. After recalling his association with the Organization since he took charge of chairmanship of the Tariff Board Mr. Mehta paid a tribute to Sir Visvesvaraya saying that even at the advanced age of 89 he was keeping himself busy with the question of national planning.

Continuing, Mr. Mehta said the Planning Commission would not have any executive authority, as in a democratic set-up it would not be possible for an advisory body to take up this function.

Mr. Mehta said that he accepted the appointment on the Planning Commission as it was an invitation from the Prime Minister and an invitation from the Prime Minister "is like an order from the Nation."

ONLY SCHEMES

Proceeding Mr. Mehta said that the word Planning, like the words 'Truth' and 'Non-Violence', was over-used and abused by the people. This was not only in India but all over the world. The terms of refence of the Planning Commission were very wide. The Commission would have to determine priorities. The so-called plans in the country were not plans but merely schemes and the whole question was to fit them into proper plan. It would, of course, take a longer time.

He had heard a criticism that there were people of different views in the Planning Commission and that nothing tangible would materialise. There might be differences of opinion, Mr. Mehta said, but there would be harmony. Citing the example of the Tariff Board he said that since he assumed office there was no instance of minutes of dissent in any of the reports submitted. "We will have to think objectively and that is the real criterion of work".

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, March 25. (PTI-Reuter): With heavy payments for new Treasury Bills to be made, demand for credits in London's Money Market during the past week was at a high level. Relief was afforded when banks bought substantial amount of short-dated bills and the fact that tax transfer were on a small scale. Nevertheless official assistance was provided in one or two instances.

The Bank of England return showed a special account at a new high level of 158.7 million Sterling. Modest contraction was made in active note circulation.

Applications for 230 million Sterling treasury bills totalled 294.795,000 Sterling 230 million Sterling was allotted at average rate ten Shillings 5.84 pence per cent. Next week 230 million Sterling Treasury Bills are offered and Treasury Deposit receipts nil.

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, March 24.

Australian Wheat 121/8 March-April.

London Exchanges unchanged.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, March 24: The market was stagnant with prices unchanged. Black lampong was quoted at 2½ dollars per picul and white nominal at 270.

Jap Threat To British Textile Industry

LONDON, March 22 (PTI-Reuter): Japan is a "potential threat" to Britain's textile industry, Air Vice-Marshal C. A. Bouchier, former Deputy Commander-in-Chief of British forces in Japan, warned today.

He told a Federation of British Industries Conference here that Japan's basic economic problem was "too many people trying to exist in too small a piece of land."

It was estimated that Japan's present population of 83 million would have grown to 107 million by 1970.

When the population problem was mentioned and there was talk of birth control "all the Catholic world got up." But he thought that eventually, with education birth control was inevitable

SHRINKAGE

The growth of Comunism in the Far East, the fall of China behind the "iron curtain', the desire of India and other Eastern nations to become industrially self-sufficient had caused a serious shrinkage in world-markets for Japanese goods.'

Japanese industry was now beginning to stand on its own feet and subsidies to industries were being drastically reduced, he said. The American authorities in Japan expected cotton yarn production to increase by 25 per cent in 1950, and a reasonable export target for cotton textiles was about 800 million yards. Other increases expected for 1950 were 20 per cent in mining and manufacturing production and ten per cent in the standard of living.

LIVING STANDARD

On the Japanese living standards, he said: "They are on a rice standard, most frugal. They just work damned hard and they like it, and they don't need a foreman to stand over them.

"Their standard of living has nothing whatever comparable with our roast beef standards.

"I think that their potential threat to the British textile indusry is a very big one

"The Japanese people are very much alive o the opportunity they have, a golden opportunity, to introduce a new morality into the whole of their trading practices and get away from the awful name they had."

French Generals To Face Court Martial

PARIS, March 24 (PTI-Reuter):—Three French senior officers may face court martial as a result of the now famous "Affair of the Generals," involving leakage of a secret report on Indo-China.

Some members of the Parliamentary Committee of Investigation said here tonight they would press for a court martial, and in a letter to Defence Minister Rene Pleven the Committee found the officers were "at fault."

The Committee said that on Tuesday it would detail "the faults of these three soldiers"—former Chief of Staff General Georges Marie Revers, General Charles Mast, expert on Indo-China, and General Revers' Secretary Colonel Bravelet.

The Committee also asked for legal action against "the missing witness," Roger Peyre, now in the Argentine, who already faces a criminal action for corruption.

Site For Capital Of Sind

KARACHI, March 23 (P.T.I.): The Committee appointed by the Sind Legislative Assembly to select a suitable site for the capital of the province has unanimously recommended that the new capital should be located at a place between Jhimpur and Jungshaji.

This was revealed by Mr. Gazdar who tabled the report of the Committee in the Assembly today.

Sind Parliamentary Secretary Resigns

KARACHI, March 24 (P.T.I.): Kazi Mujtaba, today submitted resignation of his post as Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Sind.

The resignation follows the recent resolution of the Muslim League Assembly Party that no Parliamentary Secretary should criticise Government policy.

NAGPUR, March 25, (UPI): It is gathered that the abolition of the contract in the maganese mines in the province is under the active consideration of the labour ministry of the Government of India.

Six-Foot Panther Shot Near Delhi

Had "Bagged" 30 Cows And 150 Goats!

NEW DELHI, March 24 (P.T.I.): A six-feet long panther was shot dead today shortly before noon in the jungle between Mehrauli and Okhla, about four miles from New Delhi.

A menace to the cattle population, the quadruped terror, had so far destroyed about 30 cows, 100 to 150 goats and sheep and a large number of dogs in the villages around the jungle.

The Delhi police, on receipt of reports of havoc wrought by the beast, sent out a shikari party this morning which after some reconnaissance cornered and killed the animal.

The party consisted of Baba Hardit Singh, 55 year old father of Delhi's City Magistrate and Rajinder Singh, his younger brother.

At first the party could not track down the panther, but on opening fire in the air, the frightened animal ran wild and sought shelter in a cave. The party took position at the cave mouth and Rajinder Singh fired the fatal shot as the beast emerged from its refuge

Karachi Clerks' Demonstration

KARACHI, March 25 (UPI): About 15,000 clerks of the Pakistan Government demonstrated last evening outside the Pakistan Prime Minister's residence. The demonstration was staged in connection with the protest campaign launched by the Pakistan Government Clerks' Association from yesterday. The clerks demanded more pay, housing and medical amenities, and the release of their President, Mr. M A. Alvi.

Liberal Deputies Refuse To Vote For Venizelos

ATHENS, March 24 (PTI-Reuter):—Fourteen veteran Liberal Deputies tonight announced they would refuse to vote for the new Greek Cabinet of Liberal leader Sophocles Venizelos.

M. Venizelos completed his administration today with six more Ministers and four Under-Secretaries who were sworn in by King Paul tonight.

The new Cabinet was formed after three weeks of caretaker Government following elections on March 5 which gave the four major parties only slightly varying support.

In the still incomplete election returns—delayed by the army vote—the Liberals have so far only 51 out of the 250 seats in Parliament, trailing behind M Constantin Tsaldaris Populists by 10 seats.

The six new Cabinet Ministers sworn in tonight were all liberals.

Joe Louis Does Not Know His Own Mind

AUSTIN (Texas), March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Heavyweight boxer Joe Louis said here that he would make a definite announcement tomorrow night whether he would seek a heavyweight title bout with Ezzard Charles.

Louis today talked with circus owners who are known to have offered him a fat contract, but he denied that the talks would affect his decision to try for a title comeback.

Mr. Spender For Manila

SYDNEY, March 24 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Australian External Affairs Minister Persy C. Spender, and Mrs. Spender left by air tonight for Manila, capital of the Philippines, where they will spend several days as guests of the Philippines Government.

BANARAS, March 25, (UPI): The third Congress of the Bharatiya Sanskriti Sammelani will be held at Hardwar from April 6 to April 9, next on the occasion of the Kumbh Mela. Shri Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U. P Legislative Assembly will preside over the function.

Mr. B. G. Kher at the Bai Jerbai Children's Hospital, which he visited on Friday.

Rehabilitation Of Refugees

President's Call For All-Out Effort

NEW DELHI, March 25, (PTI): President Dr. Rajendra Prasad today called for an all-out effort by the people to help to resettle millions of refugees "who are still without a home or a job".

Dr. Prasad was inaugurating the "women section day" organised here "to take stock of the Rehabilitation Ministry's achievements in the sphere of relief to displaced women and children'.

The function was marked by a review of the last year's work by Mrs. Matthai, director of the women's section, who described the year as one of "reorganisation, consolidation and expansion'.

Among 1,000 persons who attended the function were Lady Mountbatten who is on a short visit to India, cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps.

Dr. Prasad said the work done by the ministry in rehabilitating displaced women and children was commendable "but is not yet over".

The President announced a donation of Rs. 500 to be spent by the women's section on relief work.

Cost Of Health Services In Britain

LONDON, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Britain's national free health service costs will shoot up to a grand total of about £392,000,000—nearly £8 per head of the population—in 1950-51, official estimates disclosed today.

The new estimates, showing an upward jump of £34,000,000 over England, Scotland and Wales, hit an expenditure ceiling beyond which the Government considers the country cannot go.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to recent Conservative criticism of the cost of the health services, said any further developments would have to come out of savings elsewhere.

GODOWN BURGLED

A godown situated in the compound of the old Atlas Mills at Reay Road, was broken open and five wooden cases containing Planters tea of the value of Rs. 2,550 were stolen last night.

The Byculla police who were informed of the offence later arrested Shankar Viraj Lohana while he was trying to shift the stolen goods from a Wadi nearby Three of Shankar's accomplices managed to escape seeing the police approaching them.

The police told Mr. M. Nasrulla, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court today that suspect Shankar and his party is also concerned in a number of house breaking cases in Byculla area. The Magistrate granted bail to Shankar pending further investigations.

DUNKIRK DOCKS IDLE

French Seamen's Strike Spreads

PARIS, March 25, (PTI-Reuter): Strike in the French docks spread today to Dunkirk where merchant seamen came out for 24 hours, leaving ships without steam or manpower. The Communist-led General Confederation of Labour has called a 24-hour general dock strike on Monday as a protest against the arrival of American arms in France. Non-Communist workers have indicated that they will not support it.

In Cherbourg, main Atlantic port, dockers have voted to "load or unload anything."

The situation today was::

Dunkirk: Seamen on strike, and most dockers idle because of the lack of steam power. The dockers are themselves preparing for a 24-hours strike on Monday as a protest against the arrest of Marseilles dockers

Marseilles: Partial stoppage continuing.

Brest: Building and public transport workers idle.

Cheabourg: Situation normal.

The sixteen-day-old gas and electricity strike, which affected mainly the Paris area, ended today with a decision by Communist and non-Communist Trade Unions which took workers by surprise.

Improved Foodgrains Position In Kashmir

JAMMU, March 25 (PTI): The Kashmir Government have decided to reduce Government of India's foodgrains allotment for the State from 25,000 tons to 15,000 tons for the current year.

The reduction was decided upon in view of the considerably improved foodgrains position in the State, it was officially stated. The State Government had received 54,000 tons in 1949 from the Government of India.

NO POLITICS

Col. Samyal, Deputy Supplies Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, said here today that Kashmir Government would give no quarters to politics in food matters in the State. Any one found guilty of interfering with proper and just distribution of foodgrains would be straightaway punished, he said.

The Deputy Minister, addressing a press conference, announced that Zamindars would henceforth get "on—the—spot" payment for goodgrains procured from them by the Government.

Wholesale Price Index

NEW DELHI March 25, (PTI): The official wholesale price index at 392.3 (with the year ended August 1939-100) showed only a nominal fall during the week-ended March 4, 1950, says a Press Note As compared with the corresponding week of last month and a year ago the index was higher by 0.9 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively.

BIG BUSINESS AS SANTA CLAUS!

BY PHELPS ADAMS

MONOPOLY is like sin—everybody is against it.

That, perhaps is why it is the favourite campaign issue and the safest refuge of the American politician. And in time he becomes so practised at the art that it is no longer possible to convince him that not everything in sheep's clothing is necessarily a wolf.

But recently the Government made a mistake. It touched the sensitive pocketbook nerve of millions of American families by taking out after the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. Pointing an accusatory finger, it cried the magic word "monopoly"; but something had gone wrong with the magic — nobody cheered.

Of course, the A and P really isn't a monopoly—only about 6-1/2 per cent of one, to be exact—and the indisputable fact is that its share of the nation's total food business is very much smaller today than it was 15 years ago.

But thrust-busters in Washington said it used vast buying power to drive a hard bargain with the companies who supplied it. They said it bought foods too cheaply and passed the savings along to its customers.

They said that, in purchasing farm products the A and P selected the choicest produce for itself, leaving the poorer quality for its competitors.

They said that it manufactured some of its own food products and passed its manufacturing profits along to the consumer.

TRUST-BUSTING has been a vocation of several active Washington politicians.

But the role of monopoly big business has not been properly appreciated by the public. But for the big combines which carry on research at cost of millions and produce articles at cheap rates, many of the luxuries that an American enjoys—from his automobile to the cellophane wrapper—would never have been at the disposal of the vast numbers of the population today.

This is the credit side of big combines. But there is another side to the story in monopolist combines growing fat in their sheltered position and using their tremendous influence in dictating the policy of the state by adroit wire-pulling. It is such shady activities and backdoor manoeuvres that have roused the suspicion of common man whose will has been expressed in the Anti-Trust Laws and the various amendments.

BRINGS LUXURIES TO DOOR OF COMMON MAN

They said that the profit it made on each dollar of sales in its stores was so small that less efficient grocers could not compete.

But A and P customers were shocked. This wasn't monopoly as they understood the word; and if that was what the Government meant by monopoly, then monopoly was exactly what they wanted more of!

Literally, monopoly means "one seller." It means that one business has cornered the supply of some product or service, and because you and I cannot purchase that commodity or service anywhere else, we must pay whatever price the one business wishes to charge us for it.

These were the evils at which Congress was striking when it passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law; but now—60 years later—that law has been amended and reamended until its original purpose has been forgotten.

Today the fact is that price-gouging is no longer a crime under the Anti-Trust Laws. The crime is price-cutting.

The Other Way About

The Department of Justice sues Du Pont, charging, among other things, that Du Pont lowered the price of cellophane 21 times. Indiana Standard is found guilty of knocking off 1-1/2 cents of gallon in the price of the gasoline it sold to four million-gallon customers in Detroit. Minneapolis-Honeywell is caught trying to reduce the price of its products to the consumer, and a "cease and desist" order is issued against it. Fleischman's Yeast cuts its price to the bakers at a time when the Government is urging business everwhere to hold the cost of living down, but the Federal Trade Commission swings into furious action against the company and the price of yeast goes up again. And all of this in the guise of fighting "monopoly"!

Presumably the Anti-Trust Laws prevent price fixing. But do they? The Miller-Tydings Amendment allows manufacturers to fix the retail price of their products in 45 states, and no retailer may sell these products below that price, even though his volume of business may be so large that he could afford to take a much smaller profit on each sale! This law, of course, is designed to benefit small merchants.

But the fact remains that it not only permits—it compels—price fixing; and it outlaws competition in order to protect competitors!

"American business is being harassed, bled and even blackjacked under a preposterous crazy-quilt system of laws, many of which are un-intelligible, unenforceable and unfair. I say this system is an outrage. To be brutally frank, it smells!"

"Great Dissenter"

The author of that pungent criticism of our present Anti-Trust Laws is not—as you might have supposed — some unreconstructed industrial pirate shouting his defiance at the brave, new world. The author is the present acting Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, Lowell Mason, whose job it is to enforce the very system of laws he has here condemned. In frequent disagreement with his colleagues, Mason has become the Commission's "Great dissenter."

"In 1932," he observes, "We put a pants presser in jail if he conspired to fix prices. In 1933, we put him in jail if he didn't. Next year, 'vice versa' again.

"Later on, if he went into the coal business, we penalized him price. That is, if the coal were soft. If it were hard, vice versa.

"There is such a welter of laws governing inter-state commerce," points out Federal Trade Commission acting Chairman Lowell Mason, "that the Government literally can find some charge to bring against any concern it chooses to prosecute. It's like playing pin-the-tail-on-the-donkey with everbody blindfolded, including the spectators."

Goes on the man whose job it is to enforce the very system of laws he condemns here: "We work by the fan-mail system. Somebody doesn't like you, so he writes in to Uncle Sam. Sam Uncle sues you. Plenty of other boys may be doing the same thing you are, but they're not mentioned and they're not sued. The fan mail is on you.

"You get the cease-and-desist order hung around your neck and you have to obey it. Your competitors don't.

"But I have yet to see a cease-and-desist order bring down the price of anything."

And that's how it is. If you're in business, you're automatically guilty. Just what you are guilty of depends, not so much on the statutes enacted by Congress, as it does on the time of day.

Rapid Change

Consider the cement case: At

DOES NOT EXPLOIT SMALL BUSINESS, BUT FEEDS IT

11.59 o'clock of the morning of April 26, 1948, the cement companies were lawfully operating under a price system that had been in nation-wide use for nearly 50 years.

The Supreme Court—in a decision of 25 years' standing—had declared this system perfectly legal. Congress had studied it exhaustively, decided it was entirely proper and refused to outlaw it.

Yet, one minute later—at noon of the same day—the Supreme Court reversed itself and overrode the Congress; and every business that had used this price system was saddled with a crime.

Federal Trade Commission studies show that as result of this and four allied decisions, a total of 118,952 American businesses suddenly became "monopolies"; and if the Government were to enforce the law impartially each world have to be prosecuted.

Cost Of Prosecution

It was Chairman Mason who posed that interesting problem to a Committee of Congress recently. Did Congress want to prosecute them all? If so, would it kindly appropriate the necessary dol. 2,616,944,000 that the job would cost?

If not, would it allow the Commission to set up a huge glass bowl in the front office, toss in the names of the luckless companies, and start drawing—the anti-lottery laws to the contrary, notwithstanding?

So far, Congress has not answered these questions. Nor does it have to, for Government policy on this point is well established: invariably the trust-busters remark as their victim the biggest of the offending companies in any industry. This makes the headlines and also helps perpetuate the popular belief that bigness is badness.

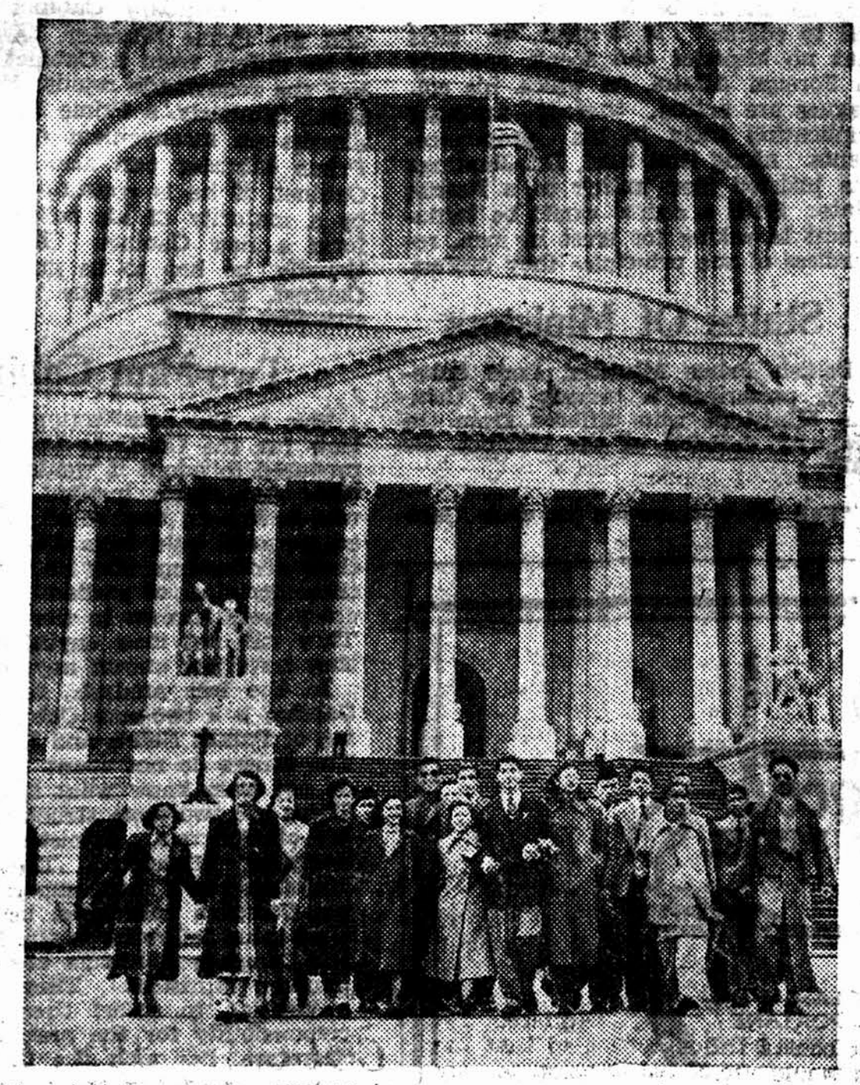
Nobody loves a giant, and ever since a little boy named Jack won great popular acclaim by splattering one of these monsters liberally over the landscape, the giant-killers of Washington have been chopping away at industrial beanstalks on every side with nary a thought of the havoc being wrought upon the bean crop.

They tell us that the beans are not important: but that killing giants is

Not All Giants

The records are compiled by the United States Government itself. They show that 1,500,000 new bu-

(Continued on Page 30)



Twenty-five high school students from 16 Middle East and Southeast Asia countries were in the United States to attend the fifth annual Forum for High Schools sponsored by the "New York Herald Tribune", a leading daily newspaper.
The photograph shows a group of students leaving the Capitol. Left to right are: Malaival Mojdara of Bangkok, Thailand; Latifie Saad of Ain Anoub, Lebanon; Birlanta Morsi Ali of Cairo, Egypt; Ada Kleinmann of Kinneret, Israel; Sabam Siagian of Jakarta, Indonesia; Mahine Pishdad of Tehran, Iran; Hamed Mansour of Cairo, Egypt; Avigdor Ziv of Tel Aviv, Israel; Emma Garcia of Bacolod City, Philippine Islands; Jehangir Mirza of Karachi, Pakistan; Farouq Said Huwaidi of Baghdad, Iraq; Usha Roy of Lucknow, India; Soesilo Sardadi of Jakarta, Indonesia; Meliton Salazar of Manila, Philippine Islands; Nadira Aziz of Saidpore, East Bengal, Pakistan; Surri Prakob-Santisukh (partly hidden) of Bangkok, Thailand; Balakrishnan Nair of Trivandrum India; and Richard Htun Nyunt of Maymyo, Burma.

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

Prime Minister V. Cabinet

British Convention And Delhi Stand

IT was a crucial week in New Delhi, because it saw the birth pangs of democracy.

The Union Parliament passed all demands for grants during the week. The members talked of almost everything under the sun during the discussion on demands. The basic thing, namely a reduction in expenditure was not even attempted by the so-called representatives of the common man. The demands for grants having been passed, necessary funds to finance the demands will also be provided in the shape of the Finance Bill before the month is out.

The Foreign Office Estimates stimulated discussion on Indo-Pakistan relations with special reference to Eastern Bengal.

A NEWS AGENCY MESSAGE PUBLISHED ON THE FOLLOWING DAY, THAT THE PRIME MINISTER HAD NO CABINET APPROVAL FOR HIS INDO-PAKISTAN JOINT DECLARATION, CAUSED LOUD VIBRATION AT THE CONGRESS PARTY MEETING ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

No one, at least in theory, is and should be above the constitution and its convention. The Speaker, Mavlanker, quoted extensively from the British House of Common's practice in support of his ruling on Mr. Kamat's adjournment motion in the Union Parliament during the week India, the Speaker has repeatedly asserted, is not bound by the British conventions or its Law of Constitution, which could, however, be regarded a guide or a pointer to India in setting up conventions for herself. Is there any guidance from the British Law of Constitution for the point at issue namely the powers of the Prime Minister vis-a-vis the Cabinet.

British Convention

Let me quote from Professor Keith. In his 'Constitution of England', Prof. Keith says:

"The obligation of consulting the Cabinet before committing it by action is incumbent, not merely on the ordinary members but on the Prime Minister himself. The principle of unanimity denies the right of Ministers to announce policies not approved by the Cabinet."

Two things emerge. Firstly, a consultation of the Cabinet is 'a sine qua non' to any announcement of policy. Secondly, no Minister can announce a policy, which is not approved by the Cabinet. In the present case, the question of a Indo-Pakistan joint declaration was discussed by the Cabinet, which did not accord it its approval. The issue, therefore, is whether the Prime Minister of India was within his rights to announce it as his Government's decision to the Parliament.

Let me quote another source. Professor Harold Laski in his 'Parliamentary Government' says that the Prime Minister is not the master of the Cabinet in the sense in which the American President is the master of his colleagues.

It is true that he has considerable powers "but the condition of their effective exercise is, overwhelmingly, that he should be able to persuade and to coerce." It is clear, he says that no Minister can speak, specially on Foreign Affairs, on which his colleagues are acting, thereby seriously implicating them in his pronouncements. Along that road, Dr. Jennings has insisted men march to a Fascist State. Such a course would be tantamount to asking for trust in men, regardless of the principles they profess.

Status Of Ministers

British Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, prescribed a remedy for Cabinet Ministers, who differed from the majority decision of the Cabinet. He said:

"For all that passes in each Cabinet, each member of it, who does not resign, is absolutely and irretrievably responsible and has no right afterwards to say that he agreed in one case to a compromise while in another he was persuaded by his colleagues. A Minister, therefore, must accept a Cabinet decision or resign and if he does not resign, it is no less his decision than that of his colleagues, even if he protested against it in Cabinet. A Minister must not make a speech contrary to Cabinet decision."

This statement made in 1878 still holds goods in Britain.

Here is one another assertion by Laksi, namely:—"The Parliamentary system is conducted on the vital hypothesis that no man is indispensable."

In India

The following are the provisions in the Indian Constitution:—

"The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advise of the Prime Minister."

"The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President."

"The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People."

In theory, at least, all Ministers are equal to the Prime Minister, as all of them owe their appointment to the President and hold office during the pleasure of the President. The provision regarding the collective responsibility should, at least in theory, carry with it the obligation of joint deliberation through the Cabinet. In other words, what is true of Britain should also be true of India.

There is, however, a difference between an ordinary Cabinet Minister and the Prime Minister. A Minister, if he differs from a Cabinet decision, has the readymade remdy. He can resign. Similarly, a Prime Minister can dismiss an inconvenient colleague. A Prime Minister can also dissolve his Cabinet, if he is constantly opposed by a majority of his colleagues and form a new Cabinet. But, constitutionally, he has to be guided by his Cabinet, so long as he retains its structure in tact.

Two-Man Cabinet

This is the constitutional theory. How far the Congress Ministers are prepared to adopt it would depend on their democratic instinct. A people, who have been used to an uninterrupted personal rule from the dawn of their civilization, may not mind, if these doctrines of parliamentary democracy were thrown to the four winds. They will not miss anything, because they have not known anything better.

In the last analysis, the Central Cabinet is a two-man Cabinet, consisting of Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel. The others do not count. Often they do not even know what is happening. There are two more structures consisting of Congress Ministers and non-Congress Ministers. The Congress Ministers are a shade superior to their non-Congress colleagues, because they have some following in the Party. The non-Congress Ministers are really nominated Ministers. They are not in a position to assert themselves. The responsibility for the present impasse, therefore, lies with the Congress Ministers because they have never asserted themselves.

The debate on the Budget was on the usual traditional lines—ignorance of the Law of Constitution and refusal to face the financial situation of the country. Constant demands for increased financial aid to the Provinces for Agriculture, Education, Health and even Cottage Industries were made, Cottage Industries being the latest craze. Division of functions between the Federal Centre and its units has become meaningless. Aided and abetted by the Parliament, the Centre has encroached on the states domain to a very large extent. The invasion is on.

The Paradox

The paradox is that after voting all the demands for grants, the members commenced talking of economies in expenditure, when they took up the consideration of the Finance Bill. Side by side, they ask for alternative employment for the retrenched personnel, if any. It will be thus seen that the members of Parliament demand economies in expenditure without affecting the employment of a single man. They demand more and more money for Social Services, simultaneously with their demand for relief in taxation. India's defences should be made impregnable. Every displaced person should be rehabilitated. India's food supply position should, on no account, be endangered. And the Finance Minister should levy no tax.

Into this heaven of freedom let, My father, my country awake.

Pheasant hunters, arriving at dusk in a small Dakota village, stopped a native and inquired for the best restaurant in town.

"There's one up that way", he said, pointing north. "And there's another down there." He jerked his thumb south. "But whichever one you're at, you'll wish to heaven you'd picked the other."

DIABETES

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Short Story

A MATTER OF FORM

BY MARGARET

IN the days preceding and during the last war, there stood on a corner lot at Jhaveri Bazaar in Bombay, an old dilapidated two-storey bungalow wherein resided one Lokumal Kedia. In a mood of ill-fated inspiration, the original owner of the house had named it "Dilkhush". This, however, turned out to be one of the not uncommon ironies of life, for there was nothing about the subsequent history of the place to bring contentment to the owner's heart.

Its first tenant, after a residence of three months, had availed himself of a short, stout length of rope to bid farewell to this benighted world. The coroner had, with the 'sang froid' peculiar to his calling, returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind, while an imaginative reporter, notwithstanding the verdict, had written that the said tenant had taken "the five o'clock walk."

Subsequently "Dilkhush" had developed into a legend of the type which gathers about it all the known and unknown tales of the eerie and the supernatural. There was not a tenant who within the course of a few months did not give notice of vacating. Strange noises and stranger occurrences were reported to disturb the peace of the occupants, so that in course of time, passers-by kept within respectable distance of the house, especially at those hours when the beings from the nether world are believed to venture abroad.

It was at a time when the house was in a state of disuse and had fallen into disrepute and had accumulated inches of dust and a maze of cobwebs, that Mr. Lokumal Kedia, despite the advice and admonitions of his friends, had signed a ten-year lease of the house and had stolidly brought his family to live in it.

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The next ten years saw a substantial change in the fortunes of Mr. Kedia, while the house itself had taken on a more lively appearance. Mr. Kedia had become a big man in the city. His wealth he counted by the jewels which reposed in a steel safe, securely locked, which was kept in a spare bedroom on the first floor of his house.

There were people who said things about Lokumal Kedia, which it would be libel to write. For instance they called him an usurer and accused him of all the misdemeanours which a moneylender can be guilty of. Many a man, they said, had been ruined by his usurious tactics.

But, then, these may have been malicious people. The much maligned man went about his business, unmindful of the slander which was whispered about him, for eventually the slanderers resorted to his aid, and their obsequious pleadings were a salve to his injured sentiments.

"There is of course the question of security, Lokumal would say to his client, "preferably gold ornaments," adding. "This is but a formality, you know, so you needn't worry. The security will be safe with me."

He could have said that the security was safely his, for on the basis of his calculations. the client was rarely able to pay back. The client pressed by necessity asked no questions, but drew from his pocket an assortment of ornaments and placed them before the moneylender for evaluation. Half the value of the jewellery was usually the amount of the loan.

"Now." Lokumal would say, "there's just another little formality. I will require your signature on this paper, and we complete this transaction."

The preliminaries having been completed. Mr. Kedia would fold the document and place it carefully in his desk Then by a cabalistic manipulation of figures on a note-paper he computed the sum to be paid out and handed it to the waiting party. This sum invariably turned out to be half the amount signed for, what with deductions towards interest and the rest of it

●

It was on the pretext of securing a loan that Antony Bailey, adventurer and filibuster, came in contact with Lokumal Kedia. The transaction acquainted Antony with the methods of the moneylender, and confirmed the general gossip about him. Now, if Lokumal derived a secret joy from the accumulation of wealth and the ruinous usury of his calling, Antony rejoiced in his escapades against the less reputable type of individuals. It was no wonder therefore that a reputation such as Lokumal's should have involved the latter in the machinations of Antony Bailey.

The pretext of seeking a loan having served to verify Antony's suspicions, he returned to his lodgings and spent the better part of the evening in contemplation of some scheme, whereby he could hit back at the moneylender The schemes which formed in his mind. he rejected one after another, till there occurred to him one which was sufficiently ingenious to hoodwink the wily Mr. Kedia.

After the scheme had taken shape in his mind, Antony sat for half an hour working industriously at his typewriter, then closing the machine, he retired for the night. Early the next morning, he went to a firm of printers where he handed over the typewritten sheet and gave instructions to the printer. He returned home late in the afternoon and sat down to review the scheme searching for likely flaws and loopholes.

In the course of the week, Mr. Lokumal Kedia received by the afternoon post a brown sealed envelope, which was obviously being used a second time, for it had a fresh white slip stuck over it where the previous address had been. Lokumal slit open the envelope and drew forth a questionnaire printed on cheap government paper Lokumal read the heading:

"AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS PUBLIC SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE"

Below the heading, followed the obscure acts and provisions under whose authority the form had been issued Then came a list of queries and the necessary instructions for filling in the form. There were about ten of these queries and ample provision had been made in the space allotted for the answers to give detailed particulars.

The first part of the questionnaire related to windows, their location and similar points:

"1) How many windows are there to your house?
2) How many of these face the street?
3) Do all windows have bars?
4) Have you over-pasted panes with linen?
(See instructions on reverse of form)".

The second section of the questionnaire dealt with furnishings and contents of the house, with particular emphasis on removal of inflammables and security of valuables.

"1) Have you removed all inflammable material from your premises?
2) Do you keep valuables in a safe?
3) What is the location of the safe?"

The other questions were in the same vein. The entire form bore an official bearing and was of the type which the A.R.P. Department might have issued. So Lukumal sat at his desk and diligently filled in the answers, feeling all the while that his taxes were justified. At the bottom of the form was a dark line beneath which was a note:

"Fill in the above queries and retain form until our A.R.P. inspector calls at your address to verify statement made herein".

The inspector did not call the following day or the next. He came a week later, a medium built man, dressed in a faded blue suit, with his tie clumsily knotted at the collar. Despite the lateness of the hour (it was about five in the evening), he wore a pair of dark sun glasses, which were a size too large for his face, perched precariously on his nose

Form in hand, he went with Lokumal over the whole house, reading through the dark sun glasses the statement filled in by the moneylender. keeping up a ceaseless flow of instruction on lighting regulations and other measures against air raids.

●

One room on the first floor was locked with a common brass lock of the type sold on the roadside This the moneylender opened with a key from a bunch which he carried on his person. The room was bare but for a large steel safe which stood in a corner against the left wall. The inspector cast a look around the room, his gaze resting momentarily on the window:

"It would be advisable to have all your window panes covered with fine linen,' he said, turning to Lokumal who was immediately behind him.

So close behind him, that in turning round to stress his point, the two men collided with each other, and the visitor may have fallen forward had not Lokumal held him in time When the man straightened himself, the key of the safe was dangling out of Lokumal's vest at the end of a long gold chain He hastily put it back into his pocket.

'How many persons are there in the house?" The inspector enquired.

"Including the servant four", the other answered.

"Will you please instruct them in your own and their interest regarding lighting and other regulations."

Lokumal nodded.

"I think that will be all. Your statement is correct, so far as I can see".

The two made their way to the front entrance of the house With a curt "Good evening" the inspector took his leave.

"Namaste" Lokumal called after him, as he reached the gate.

●

Outside the gate, the inspector removed his glasses and turned down the brim of his felt hat and those of his acquaintances who saw him then, would have recognised him as none other than Antony Bailey, adventurer and man about town. But none could have known that carefully wrapped in tissue paper, there lay in his coat pocket a faithful wax impression of the key of Lokumal Kedia's safe. The very key which had so providentially slipped out of Lokumal's vest. Antony also had a clear plan of Lokumal's house and the position of the room where the safe was located.

It there is any truth in the saying that laughter precedes tears, then that is exactly what happened to Lokumal Keida. The celebrations of his daughter's marriage were on and lights shone all over the house. Host and guests were rejoicing and indulging in the ribald jokes with which the married are apt to twit newly weds. Nobody saw the man who crept silently on to the back veranda of the house and switched off the light. Then mounting a chair, the intruder removed the bulb from its socket. inserted an anna into it. refitted the bulb and turned on the current. There was a slight phut" like the bursting of a balloon, and the entire house was steeped in gloom. The anna in the lamp socket had caused a temporary short circuit, which its removal would remedy.

The man on the veranda then entered the house. and made his way in the dark to the upper room where the safe stood. Drawing out a bunch of keys he tried one on the door lock. At the third attempt the lock clicked. He opened the door and entering the room, shut it behind him. He stood in the room listening for a while; then he brought out from his pocket a newly moulded key and inserted this into the keyhole of the safe. The jewels which were placed in neat order on the two shelves he swept into an attache case. He relocked the safe and the door of the room, and hurried out of the house.

The silent intruder stopped long enough on the verandah to remove the anna from the lamp socket and replace the bulb in the coupling. He could still hear the laughter of the guests at some joke which the sudden gloom had inspired, and he smiled to himself in the dark. His at least had been a profitable evening.

It was not till three days later that the loss of the jewels was discovered, for business had been closed during the marriage celebrations. Lokumal was in a fit when he discovered an empty safe yawning back at him. A clean sweep had been made of the better part of his worldly possessions, and his loss had left him a broken man. This nobody knew better than Antony Bailey, the silent intruder of three nights ago, and the inspector who had so vigilantly performed his duties.

'WANT TO MEET MY FRIEND, TOO?'

Herblock in The Washington Post

FREEDOM IS UNAMERICAN

The City Council of San Diego, California, has decided that the "four freedoms' for which President Roosevelt said the last war was fought are "Communistic" For this reason they are not to be inscribed on a war memorial in the town. The council took the advice of retired Admiral William H. Standley, who denounced Roosevelt's war aims as follows. "Freedom from want is a Russian Communistic slogan Freedom from fear is a political slogan." The Admiral found nothing to say against freedom of religion and freedom of speech.

★

TOO BAD

"Out at M. G. M. on the set the the other day they were discussing 'Battleground' and one actress had the nerve to say that she didn't like the picture. Everyone was horrified and asked why. She told them that she thought the picture was dishonest. 'Oh. but the army wouldn't let them put anything in the picture' explained her director 'that would slow down recruiting for the next war."—DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD. San Francisco.

★

BAD ADVERTISEMENT

Dr. Wallner. Medical Officer of health of a Ruhr Town. advertised that he would lecture on: "How I keep myself free from illness". The lecture was cancelled because he had fallen ill.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

YOU will be happy to know that Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Union, has graciously agreed to join the Great Family of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—as its Patron.

About a hundred little children between the ages of four and fourteen of the Balkan-ji-Bari (Kashmiri Gate Unit), Delhi, gave a reception to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at an interesting simple but memorable function of songs, dances, recitations and games, a. the Government House Ball Room, recently. A little girl, named Shashi Bala, President of the Bal Sabha, presided

A one thousand-word Address written in Hindi on behalf of the children, was presented to the President. In the Address, the children thanked the President for sparing his valuable time from his busy life and recalled his services and sacrifices in the country's struggle for freedom, and said that his exemplary life of simplicity was a message to the children of India.

Replying to this address of children's love and felicitation Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in the course of a short speech reminded the children of their heavy responsibilities of the future, and said that they were fortunate to see many historic events in their childood days, and that it was up to them to make India a progressive, happy and beautiful nation.

Referring to their presentation to him of a silver emblem of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that he did not think it proper to accept such a costly present. This silver emblem of their organisation, he said, should go back to them and should occupy a central place in their office where they worked.

Referring to other presents which consisted of children's own drawings paintings, knittings, a plaster statue of Gandhiji and a cardboard model house, the President said that he was glad that they presented him some of the things made by themselves, and he was glad to accept them from his little friends.

The President, as his token of love, to the children, announced a donation of Rs. 500 to the Balkan-ji-Bari (Kashmiri Gate Unit), which he said should not be spent on costly games but should be utilised for the progress and welfare of the organisation.

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari is preparing to organise a children's Reception to the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, on his forthcoming visit to Bombay, in the first week of April. Full details in this connection will be announced in due course of time

* *

The Story Of Words

Do words fascinate you?—asks Miss Nooru Peermahomed, in her Editorial in the 'PUSHPA" and proceeds to answer: Perhaps yes, and perhaps no But to many they have a kind of irresistible charm and to such persons a dictionary offers as much pleasure as a story or a picture.

Strangely enough the English Bible opens with the following sentence: "In the beginning was the word and the word was God" From that simple word God a whole universe has been created and every day there are new words given to things which conveyed no meaning to man's mind before

And why do words exist? They exist solely to express the vivid picture that is in the mind In the English language there are very few words so few that you can count them on your finger tips that have identical shades of meaning. Rarely do two words express the same idea, hence the man who deals with ideas has to do a great deal of selecting and choosing from a host of words before he feels satisfied with the exact expression of his ideas

Ideas are conceived in the mind. But all minds are not capable of rendering worthwhile ideas It is generally that mind which is educated to think and perceive rightly that is able to produce deas just as that soil which is fertilized and rich produces flowers and fruit

When an idea becomes fixed, it takes the form of an ideal. All great men have been so because of their ardent pursuit of some such ideal. At the moment I may quote the example of Lenin, the Father of Modern Russia who, filled with the idea of Marxism, became a flaming revolutionist. Yet Lenin's admiration for Communism would not have been so, had he not seen with his own eyes the tragic poverty of the Russian peasants. He not only saw, but himself suffered at the hands of Czarist Russia.

But Lenin was not blinded by power, wealth or possession when he became the dictator. He would not permit himself to have even the simplest luxuries. He ruled Russia without having a staff of secretaries, and he rarely dictated a letter. He worked for eighteen to twenty hours a day and wrote almost all his letters himself.

That was Lenin who was blind to everything but his ideal. We must not, in fact cannot, expect another man of Lenin's calibre any more than we can find another Mahatma Gandhi among us. For, that's Life—like finger-prints, no two men are the same. But there is something in common among great men with high ideals of state. Both Mahatma Gandhi

Deolali Cantonment Balkan-ji-Bari children in procession

and Lenin had one thing in common. They placed duty and service before self. That is their mark of distinction and that is an ideal all of us can pursue, no matter in what small world we may be called to render service to our newly formed Republican State

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Chameleons Change Colours

Chameleons are champions at changing the colour of their skins. You may have heard that they change to match the colour of the background as a protective measure, but this is NOT so. These lizards, from six to twelve inches long, are not capable of controlling their colouring any more than you can stop yourself blushing when feeling embarrassed

A chameleon has six different colours in its range:—grayish-white, pink, green, brown, yellow and black. It is most fascinating to watch a chameleon go from one to another colour in few seconds. The changes of colour depend on:—

(a) The temperature (the amount of heat or cold).
(b) The amount of light present.
(c) The emotional state of the chameleon.

The third one might amuse you, but, if you annoy a chameleon, or shine a bright light on it, it will turn a mottled brown and then a dark green. If you place it in a cool, dark room, it will turn nearly white. Why is this?

Just as you and I have a layer of skin containing pigment cells which make our complexion black brown or white, so the chameleon's skin has several separate layers with different coloured pigment cells in each The innermost or deepest layer consists of black cells which can expand to send a flood of dark colouring towards the skin surface This black pigment ebbs and flows like a tide [illegible] colours and deepening [illegible]

So now you know why a grump chameleon becomes a mottled brown or dark green.

But an angry chameleon need not frighten you because it is absolutely harmless. Its teeth are dull and its jaws weak. If it bit your finger, it wouldn't even break the skin, so stay and watch it.

What does it eat? Flies, moths and other insects all fall victims to the chameleon's deadly accurate and lightning-quick tongue. It is shaped like a club and, when fully extended, is almost as long as the creature itself. Besides, it is sticky and there is no escape for any insect that is caught.

Does it drink? Yes—dew from the leaves of trees in which it lives. Again its tongue is useful for this purpose

What will a chameleon do if you place it on a tartan blanket? Will it turn dizzy? Or break out into spots? Or checks? No, no, no—it will just slowly c-r-e-e-p away!

You Are What You Think!

If you think you are beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you like to win but you think you can't,
It's almost a cinch you won't.
If you think you'll lose, you've lost;
For out in the world we find
That Success begins with a fellow's will—
It's all in the state of mind.
If you think you are outclassed, you are;
You've got to think to rise;
You've got to be sure of yourself before
You ever can win a prize.
Life's battles don't always go
To the strongest or swiftest man;
But soon or late the man who wins
Is the one who thinks he can.

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Riddle Me, Riddle Me Right

What is it man loves more than life,
Hates more than death or mortal strife,
That which contented men desire,
The poor have, the rich require,
The miser spends, the spendthrift saves,
And all men carry to their graves?
What is that the deaf man hears?
What is that the blind man sees?
What is that the poor man has?
What is that the happy man wants?
A bottomless barrel,
It's shaped like a hive,
It is filled full of flesh,
And the flesh is alive.
When it was in the hand it was dead; when it was thrown down it revived..

Solution

1. Nothing. 2. Thimble. 3. Top.

A Good Suggestion!

Ranjit: "How did you get this watch?"

Balu: "I used to pray daily for it.'

Ranjit: "If I pray daily will I get it also?"

Balu: "Certainly. Why not?"

Ranjit: "Then give me this watch and pray for another."

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Balkan-Ji-Bari

In the last week's newsletter there is a mistake: The Practical Class of the Bari workers will be held on every SATURDAY, and not on every Thursday, as was mentioned therein inadvertently. The Theoretical Class, of course, will be held, as usual, on every WEDNESDAY

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari or not yet? And why have you delayed? All are most welcome to join this Great Brotherhood: Children as Members and elders as workers. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to have joined this premier organisation for boys and girls of India!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR,
BOMBAY 21.

WHEN STALIN WAS IN LONDON

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(Continued from Page 7)

In mellow recollection, Mr. Bacon recalled a certain positive young man who dwelt humbly in London's East End and, perhaps because of his unfamiliarity with English currency, amazed Bacon with a two-bob (in those days, 50 cents) 'pourboire.'

Big Tip

The young man was known as a Mr. Ivanovitch. Forty-three years back, he was rooming in Stepney in the family of a Russian cobbler. He had a first-floor back room in the cobbler's house, a dirty brick slum dwelling. Stalin's window, then as now, for you can still see it, overlooked a cluttered grimy backyard, noisome with old junk and an outhouse. Mr. Bacon, then a youngster of 13, picked up odd pennies by acting as handyman around the place. Said he: "Stalin wrote a letter to someone a street or two away and wanted it taken around by hand. He couldn't write English so the cobbler's wife addressed the envelope. When I'd lit Stalin's fire, she gave me the letter. And old Joe gave me two bob That was money then, you know. What did I do with it? Spent it, my boy"

Mr. Bacon, before he turned away to his new duties in the hospital, recollected one more thing: "Stalian's favourite treat was toffe. I bought him some every day".

A reporter went down to the house in Stepney to see what the neighbours thought about this epochal visit so long ago But the only reaction he got was from a Mrs. Mary Herbert who said, "So Stalin lived next door, did he? My, my I'm going to have a cup of tea."

Meets Trotsky

[illegible] Congress held farther north [illegible] Stalin first met a bearded intellectual whose path was to parallel his own until it diverged, to end in a pool of blood in Mexico. The intellectual was Leon Trotsky.

One wonders how much those penurious days in Stepney influenced Stalin's present ideas about the undesirability of life in a Western democracy. And one wonders also if anybody among his many admurers remembered on the Great Man's recent 70th birthday to send him the one thing he might really have wanted: a couple of bobs' worth of real English toffee.

COMMUNISTS-LED HUK HORDES DEFY PHILIPPINE ARMY

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(Continued from Page 6)

is running on a $50,000,000 deficit. Tax collectors are susceptible to bribes. Low-paid tax collectors earning $800 or $1,000 a year drive around in fancy cars.

Furthermore, free trade with the United States will stop in 1954, and American aid will trickle to an end in 1951. After 1954, the Philippine exporter will lose his preference on the American market, and the tariffs against him will increase 5 per cent per year until they reach 100 per cent in '74.

American observers offer three means to a solution:

Increase the production and export of copra, abaca, sugar and furniture.

Increase rice production through better seed selection. The Philippines imported $30,000,000 in 1948, but they could be self-sufficient in three years.

Tighten import controls on non-essentials

All these questions may sound academic to Americans. But they are not.

Quirino fully expects that Washington will pull him out of the growing economic mess. After our long stay in the islands, many Americans feel we have a moral obligation to support our chewing-gum and Packard-loving friends The Philippines may still cost us many millions.

SAGA OF ANTARCTICA

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(Continued from Page 5)

as possible in the shortest time. "That was one of the worst features of our stay on Stonington", they said. "The same old faces, day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year"

"Polar sickness, born of the monotony and dreary disolation, was our foremost potential enemy", they told me. "Dr. Fuchs—we called him Poppa because he was the oldest member—countered this danger by arranging an all-out programme for us all the time.

"And we had posters on the walls showing sunny scenes in Britain to offset the interminable white of the snow outside. We used to look at those posters when we were particularly low and imagine that we were back home again".

Last Year's Disappointment

"I never had the slightest difficulty in getting the men to tackle any of the jobs—some of them distasteful—which were necessary to keep the base running", said 42-year-old Dr. Fuchs, the base leader.

"When we knew a year ago that we should have to stay another year before relief, frankly, some of us were keenly disappointed. The prospect of a third bleak winter was not pleasant, but we soon resigned ourselves to it".

"But, although we had all held out hopes that the JOHN BISCOE would get through, in our hearts we knew she would never make it. The ice was too bad, and showed no sign of breaking up. After that the only problem was how to stimulate morale, for we had plenty of real work to occupy us for more than a year ahead."

Dr. Fuchs organised long sledging parties for every man save T. M. Randall, the radio operator, who was needed at base to keep communications going. Fuchs and R. J. Adie, the South African geologist, sledged for 450 days during the three years they spent in Antarctica, and the others all had frequent trips

Then the dangers and excitements of struggling through the snow and ice, often in face of 90 mile an hour blizzards when the temperature was up to 67 below and the threat of deep crevasses covered only by a thin sheet of snow, kept up morale enormously. On these long and often arduous sledging trips there was little time for the men to brood on their isolation, and when back at base they had so many duties, and so many diversions, that even those days did not drag unduly

The sledging trips helped to provide new topics of conversation. Only those who have been marooned among a small party of men for years on end can appreciate how impossible it is to think of new leads for conversation. All the interests of the past had been gone over a hundred times, and there is little change of scene on lonely Stonington to provide fresh material.

The daily chores occupied most men. The weekly cook always strove to introduce variety into his menus—a little difficult when almost all the food was tinned—and some of the results would have surprised the average housewife.

"Dalgliesh (the medical officer) frankly loathed his turns as cook", Fuchs told me, "but Stonehouse enjoyed it thoroughly."

"And thank goodness all the time we worked and played as a team", one of the others broke in. "All the menial jobs were shared equally. Fuchs tactfully arranged a rota whereby pairs of men daily disposed of all the base refuse in a nearby tide crack; washed up and wiped the dishes and kitchen utensils after meals; cleaned and tidied up the living quarters; killed or cut up seals for dog food, and maintained the water supply"

"Bath night at Stonington was every night. At first every man bathed once every eleven nights, which allowed the whole of the following day to be used for personal laundry. Everyone had to leave a full tank of water, the stove alight and filled, and the bathroom clean for the next user.

"For the past six months we have managed two baths a night enabling each man to have bath and laundry every six days

I asked them whether they had had much illness during their long stay. "Nothing serious" Fuchs told me. "But Dalgliesh had quite a lot of dental work to get through, because stoppings frequently fell out, due to the low temperatures. He achieved wonders in replacing them, although he had no proper drill

"His other successes were in the greenhouse—the most southerly greenhouse in the world. There he grew magnificent onions, radishes and mustard and cress, and his only real failure was his tomatoes, which never came to anything.

"He also grew weeds and mosses collected from the neighbouring islands so that we could have the pleasure of seeing something green all the year round. They were no use for eating, but marvellous for morale."

Other members of the base told me of how they spent their evenings. "I made tiny ships which I put in bottles," C. C. Brown, the surveyor, told me. "Dalgliesh, apart from his medical and dental work and his greenhouse, looked after the darkroom and photographic file and specialised in decorative souvenir menu cards for birthdays, Christmas and Midwinter Day."

John Huckle, the general assistant, told me at Deception how Bernard Stonehouse, the meteorologist—one of the first two men flown out of Stonington earlier on, had made a model aeroplane.

"I used to spend evenings," he said. "painting in water colours. They were usually birds, especially petrels and, later, Emperor penguins, when we captured them. I did pictures of them in all stages of their growth. Blaiklock and Brown made charts, and Blaiklock, for his own amusement, and for ours too, made a map of Britain marked with the best public houses.

The Odd Job Man At Work

"The planeless aircraft mechanic Harold Jones was the most creative of all of us," said Fuchs. "We nicknamed him 'Deacon' and 'Hobgoblin', but, in his own words, he was called 'Gashman'—odd job man—and he made almost everything the base needed.

"Every one of us is grateful to Jones for the way in which he helped to keep up morale", added Dr. Fuchs. "He seemed able to make any gadget anyone wanted.

"He spent three years on Stonington Island—the longest period anyone has spent in one place in the Antarctic.

"When the diesel engine failed, Jones, with Randall's help, designed a coil ignition for the film projector given us by the Americans. For a time we showed 1938-39 films such as "Tom Sawyer", but at last the sound equipment broke down.

"Jones made our birthday presents, such as combined cigarette and match boxes. Brown turned his hand to engraving and made a brass tablet with all the personnel's signatures, which we have left on a beam in the hut. He also etched the dogs' names on little brass plates and one for Jones with all his many nicknames, which we gave to him on his 31st birthday"

The men got through an enormous amount of reading during their stay on Stonington. They had thousands of books of all tyes, including a fine collection from the Discovery Committee, some signed by Charcot, who explored the islands of Graham Land.

Because during the third year it was desirable for the men to have facilities where they could read and study undisturbed, Dr. Fuchs moved the workshop to the dog-house where harnesses were kept, and built a "Quiet Room" in the workshop. They installed a stove there and covered the walls with brown paper and gay posters. The seats were on forms made from mattresses, and the rule was that no one was allowed to talk once he had entered the room. Here the men read or wrote home their free monthly 25-word cables or hundred-word air letters.

Now all their thoughts are on home. As the "John Biscoe" battered its way northwards through the ice their excitement was growing. Now the eleven Stoningtoners are on board the sloop "Bigbury Bay" which will take them on to Port Stanley to catch the steamer for Montevideo.

Behind them they leave the huts which have been their home for three exciting, yet sometimes dreary, years to the snow and the ice and the howling winds. There were gulls wheeling over them when we left. No one knows how long it will be before there is any other life but gulls and seals on lonely Stonington.

But meanwhile we in the 'John Biscoe' are reminded that the work of the Falkland Islands Dependencies still goes on. We have yet to relieve the base on Signy Island which we failed to reach three months ago.

As I write this besides the radio operator I can hear the howling of the huskies on deck. Perhaps they have their regrets at leaving their home on Stonington. But I don't think the men have.

Hollywood's New Faces—I

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(Continued from Page 2)

notice, and too old to take much interest in the underclassmen.

So I was a wallflower. Then I got in a school play and had to put on high heels and lipstick. All of a sudden I was the most popular girl in sight. I began to live. So I decided this was the career for me!"

Eventually Nancy came to California to study at UCLA where Kenneth Macgowan presides over a comprehensive and highly rated course in theatre arts.

"I wouldn't be telling the truth if I said I didn't have dreams about motion pictures," she says. "I kept telling myself I was interested only in radio, but secretly I didn't believe that for a minute. I think it was that I knew how slim my chances were, and I didn't want to try for the movies and fail"

Nancy intended to remain at UCLA only two months for a summer course She was already a student at the University of Wisconsin. But she surprised herself by winning the leads in two summer shows at UCLA. Goldoni's "The Fan" and Edna St Vincent Millay's "Aria de Capo."

"This was too good to give up," says Nancy today. "So I stayed on in California and somehow managed to get one lead after another."

●

One night a Paramount scout showed up at the campus playhouse to watch a lad chosen as male lead in Mol-Thing". But today the scout cannot even recall the youth's name. All he remembers is the stage entrance of an alluring blonde who walked through her chore as female lead as though she were a star with ten years' experience.

The girl was Nancy, of course. Next day she accepted an invitation to lunch at Paramount. "Why not?" she asked herself. She planned to be cagey if they offered her film work. She'd tell them she was going to complete her radio and the theatre

"But it was that old defence mechanism working again", she says. "I was dying to have them offer me a chance and scared to death they wouldn't".

But Nancy came, Nancy saw and Nancy was conquered. She signed a Paramount contract, then tried to forget about it when she went back to the usual round of studies and football games and sorority parties at college. This state of affairs persisted several months until Miss Olson suddenly found herself aboard a plane headed for the Canadian Rockies. Paramount had loaned her to 20th Century-Fox as Randolph Scott's co-star in "Canadian Pacific" Nancy found herself a star in her first picture.

"A star—yet not a star", she says. "And the situation hasn't changed much since. So far I've been seen in only one film 'Sunset Boulevard' and 'Mr. Music' won't be released for some time I find myself strangely in the middle. I'm a beginner, yet I've had the type of roles some girls wait years to get. I've had leads, yet few people know my face, let alone my name. It's a strange feeling"

To illustrate her point, Nancy tells of an experience she had in Canada on location for "Canadian Pacific". A crowd had gathered to watch the company at work She was in costume and makeup, so it was obvious that she an actress. A teen-age girl approached and asked for an autograph. Nancy was about to sign the album when the girl spoke:

"You were just wonderful in 'The Ghost and Mrs. Muir', Miss Tierney".

"So I let the air out of my chest", reports Nancy, "reduced my hat size a few inches, and signed my autograph —Gene Tierney"

INSIDE "RED" CHINA: MAO'S BIG HEADACHE

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(Continued from Page 7)

of moving industry from Shanghai. Shortage of raw materials, power and other essentials is influencing many factories, widely diversified in output, to move to other cities throughout central and north China and Manchuria

Meanwhile the air raids are causing enormous dislocation. Government departments, factories and other organisations in several cities including Shanghai and Canton have been forced to close during the middle of the day and to open in the safer late afternoon and early evening hours.

Many railway and river services are operating mainly at night. Camouflage is being widely used.

Big Damage

A facet of the new conditions is contained in the small village of Shumchun, a few yards across the border from Hong Kong. Here the fleet, low-sweeping Nationalist 'Mustang' fighters have already killed many people, fired trains and buildings and destroyed millions of dollars worth of petrol, rubber, paper, chemicals and other valuable goods.

Motor-trucks entering China from Hong Kong are immediately covered with branches as camouflage. But far fewer are crossing the border since 13 trucks and their costly cargoes were destroyed in a recent incendiary attack.

Throughout the rest of China the Communists are making a great play of rejuvenating and expanding industry. But they are tragically short of equipment, raw materials nd native technical knowledge

It is doubtful whether the modest loan of US $300,000,000 credited to them under the Sino-Soviet Treaty will go far, but there is strong evidence that large numbers of Russian technical advisers have been placed at the Communists' disposal.

Growing unrest in the provinces has forced the Communists to give increasing attention to this problem. Thousands of soldiers are being employed in garrison duties in hostile areas. Party workers are busy among villagers trying to secure their cooperation in the suppression of troublesome elements.

The use of so many people in non-productive capacities in addition to the invasion armies and other military formations can, of course, tend only to prolong economic difficulties.

Drastic Methods

In town and country the Communists now appear to be using more drastic methods. Whereas earlier, with a show of magnanimity and indulgence, they submitted military and political prisoners merely to a course of "indoctrination", there have been cases recently where captives have been shot. A "mass execution" of seven poutical prisoners took place at Canton not long ago.

Propaganda through every possible media is a principal weapon being used by the Communists to spread their authority and strengthen their following. The diet of words offered daily by the strictly controlled press and radio is of the same flavour as that long dispensed by Communist administrations elsewhere.

To encourage production they are constantly proclaiming the virtues of labour heroes.

To explain failures the Communists blame the "reactionaries" and particularly the Nationalists. They are even benefitting the Nationalists with responsibility for the threatening famine.

All success—and there undoubtedly have been many—are attributed to the excellence of the Communist system whose leaders, Chinese or Russian, are generously lauded. Conversely all faults, or assumed faults, of non-Communist regimes are being publicised widely. Every opportunity is being taken to assail the "imperialistic" powers, particularly the United States. The British in Hong Kong and Malaya and the French in Indo-China are being violently attacked for affronts to Chinese rights and other sins.

Double Game

Observers see a conglomeration of reasons in these attacks abroad. They include the old strategy of diverting attention from domestic troubles; they aim to promote national unity against foreigners (with a soft pedal on things Russian); they naturally seek to show Communism in a favourable light against other systems and, of course, assist in the current Communist offensive into South-East Asia.

This raises the point whether Communist China, occupied with her own immense and growing difficulties, will be able to give much more than moral support to the South-East Asian offensive The question assumes that Chinese support is necessary to the success of this drive, an assumption that some observers here tend to reject.

Let us talk it over—

A PEOPLE who do not respect womanhood hardly deserve to be called civilized. I am not referring to the harrowing incidents of women's abduction which are once again being repeated in parts of Pakistan. Their gravity is such that that they will be of eternal shame to the people concerned

What I have in mind at the moment is the seemingly less serious state of affairs in the State of Madhya Pradesh or till recently known as the Central Provinces. In this region of the Indian Republic, modesty of young girls and women is not safe in public places or on busy highways! People of Bombay (why only of Bombay?—even of smaller cities and towns) will feel scandalised to hear that women of Madhya Pradesh are finding it difficult to walk along the streets unchaperoned by a male member of the family! Jobless young men, some of them decently dressed and the so-called 'bad characters whose numbers seem to be growing these days, are seen prowling about in streets and alleys and whenever an unsuspecting young girl—or two—passes along, they start a tirade of foul language, obscene jokes and indecent gestures.

Sometimes these mischief-makers go a step further—passersby on the roads don't seem to prevent them from doing so—and obstruct a woman's way or deliberately dash against a woman cyclist. When I first heard of these tales from my college-going nieces from Nagpur I thought they were exaggerating things but as their parents also told me that it had become quite a problem for them to send the girls to schools and colleges without an escort, I had to give credence to the stories However, even then I thought that the menace was localised to the far-removed part of the city where they stayed. But unfortunately it appears that during the past few months things have gone from bad to worse. The Madhya Pradesh Government have thought it necessary to introduce a Bill in the State Assembly which seeks to amend the Indian Penal Code in order to make certain offences cognisable. The number of legislators who staunchly supported the Bill testifies to the seriousness of the situation

How far the new measure will succeed in checking the spirit of mischief remains to be seen. The mere fact of making an offence punishable by law does not take you anywhere unless and until the offence is legally proved and that is not so easy in instances of this kind wherein it will not always be possible to get witnesses Another difficulty is about women's false sense of modesty which for ages has made them put up with many an injustice. Whenever a woman is accosted by a bad character her first reaction is to avoid him and escape from his reach. The average Indian woman will not kick up a row and give the mischiefmonger his due And that is but natural for there is a psychological reason behind this strange behaviour on her part

For centuries woman in India has been looked upon as the originator of all sin. She has been dubbed as "a gate to Hell." And the pity of it is that she has herself been taken in by this kind of propaganda against herself Therefore even when she is being sinned against, she is not at all sure that society will be sympathetic towards her She is afraid that a part of the guilt will attach to her somehow or other There is yet another reason for which women may not take the benefit of the new law To lodge a complaint against the offender means gaining a kind of notoriety and being involved in the tedious process of going to the police, pleader and the court. In view of this it appears that the device thought of by the State Government may at best be useful to act as a check and if the new menace is to be eradicated root and branch, public opinion must be roused against its threat to society

The people of Madhya Pradesh who swear by their ancient civilization when their State was known as Vidharba Desh and who so proudly associate the name of Damayanti, the illustrious among the galaxy of Indian women, must stir betimes and remove the rot that has set in. It is a sad reflection on them that women should not be able to follow their avocations without fear!

I am sure readers will be very happy to know that following upon the suggestion made in this Column some time back the Controller of the Films Division has sent instructions to the various centres to filming the activities of the Kusturba Trust

—*Leela*

JUDITH GETS IT

Judith Coplon, a former employee of the United States Department of Justice who had been convicted of conspiring with Valentine Gubitchev to remove defence documents from Government files, and of trying to send them to Russia was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on the first count and 5 years on the second.
Gubitchev, a Russian engineer employed by the United Nations Secretariat, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, but the court suspended his sentence and directed that he be deported to Russia within a fortnight.
Judith Coplon is seen above leaving Federal Court House, Foley Square, New York City after hearing the sentence.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM TO HOLLYWOOD

Exclusive To "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THE appalling increase in cosh-crimes among juvenile delinquents implied the British Board of Film Censors to warn Hollywood producers that they will accept no more films of violence and sadism.

Mr. A. T. L. Watkins, the Secretary of the Board, added: "We have had enough of screen brutality. We have already told all producers that scenes of torture, beatings and cruelty must be cut out".

The warning came 24 hours after Lord Chief Justice Goddard, imposing sentences up to ten years for cosh-crimes, had declared: "The amount of violence that is going on is shocking". It is reinforced by a letter in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, which declares that the prevailing diet of sadism on the films is causing young people to grow up with a "fantasy life of violence". Sooner or later, says Dr. Clifford Allen, the Harley Street psychiatrist who writes the letter, the fantasy is translated into action. Then, when the young man wants some money, he choses some old lady and fakes her handbag. The use of American gangster slang, says Dr. Allen, proves that these youths get their ideas from the films. "The gangster is a coward at the safe end of a gun, and it is time the film producers gave up glorifying him!"

BARONESS JAILED

Baroness Edina Dory seen during the trial in Budapest when she was sentenced to five years imprisonment. Edgar Sanders, a British business man, was jailed for 13 years, and according to Foreign Office, was the victim of "sinister technique of interrogation under pressure" .... All the defendants in the trial had "confessed" to spying and sabotage. They were American business man Robert Vogeler (15 years); and the remainder were Hungarians — Zoltan Rado and Imre Geiger (death) Koleman Domonkos and Istvan Just, a Catholic priest were sentenced to 10 years.

EVE'S EYE ON WHITE HOUSE

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WOMEN IN U. S. WILL OUTNUMBER MEN BY A MILLION

BY ANNE THOMAS

Women will be found to outnumber men by a good 1,000,000 for the first time in our country's history, according to early estimates by the United States Bureau of the Census

And, the Census Bureau says, this trend will continue, provided there's no big flood of immigration.

Until now, the United States had managed to avoid the world-wide excess of women over men. But the war, coupled with the fact that women live longer, has ended masculine numerical superiority.

Forty years ago, there were 3,000,000 more men than women. During the 19th century and the early part of the present one, men maintained a comfortable margin of from 102 to 106 for every 100 women in the country.

This year, the ratio will sink to 99 men for every 100 women.

Besides revealing a 1,000,000-feminine majority among the 150,000,000 Americans who will be counted in April, the 1950 census of population also will show that women are living longer and holding better jobs than ever before.

Some 2,000,000 families in the country are being entirely supported by women who put in an average of at least 8 hours a day. Two out of five families depend in smaller or greater part upon a woman as wage-earner.

Back in 1890, when the first census on women in the labour force was conducted, there were less than 4,000,000 employed. Today, there are 18,000,000 working, and during the war that number rose to 20,000,000.

This woman-surplus will bring headaches. For the women, marriages will be harder to make. For the men, the possibility arises that they will lose their political advantages.

During the past 50 years, women have registered their force deeply in every phase of economic, political, intellectual and moral life. They now hold some of the highest offices in the land, and some of the most important posts in international affairs.

Eye On White Houses

If the ancient world saw many famous and politically shrewd queens, what's going to stop women from banding together and running one of their members for the Presidency here some day?

The one consoling note to the men is that population experts (most of them men) do not believe there will be much social, economic or political significance in the excess of women over men in our life time.

TIPS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Enamel-ware can be cleansed as new with a little quantity of bran or flour. First wash the utensile (trays, pots, basins, etc.) with warm soapy water. Afterwards sprinkle a little flour and give a rub with the duster. They will take on a lovely polish.

Removing stains on China sometimes becomes a regular headache to the busy housewife who has to do the household chores all by herself The sure way of cleansing tumblers, water bottles and vases is to use a handful of kitchen salt and some vinegar Mix these together and apply to the china and other things with a rag. Hot vinegar by itself is very effective for removing paint stains.

For cleansing tea strainers particularly those made of wire, put a little washing soda in water and dip the strainer as you keep the water for boiling. Let it remain for a few minutes. Then take an old tooth brush and scrub briskly and wash.

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Hair care requires that one's brushes and combs are kept clean. As far as possible do not allow others to use your combs. For cleaning put a teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water and wash the brushes and combs with these. Grease and dirt will come off quickly. End with rinsing in plain lukewarm water. Shake off the water and dry with a piece of old but clean towel.

In order to give a bright look to the carpets follow this simple method of cleaning. First sweep them as usual and then rub over with a damp woolen cloth. Chamois may be cleaned by washing in tepid water to which a little of ammonia has been added. When washed rinse and stretch and dry in the shade.

'Nylon Curtain' In Japan

U.S. JOURNALIST REFUSED ENTRY FOR SPOT STUDY OF MACARTHUR'S RAJ

THE bureaucratic offensive against free press and freedom of information is on a global scale, despite professions of U. N. O.: The following statement by the editors of the 'Nation' of America on the manoeuvres of MacArthur Raj foiling the entry of correspondent Andrew Roth after full accreditation by Washington throws lurid light on the black-out tactics of warlords, under cover of 'security'.

ON DECEMBER 26, 1948, Andrew Roth, "The Nation's" correspondent in the Far East, wrote from Shanghai asking the editors to apply for his admission to Japan. He warned us that a similar request made by him in 1947 had never been acknowledged by the army and that only upon his arrival in Shanghai, a few weeks earlier, had he learned that he had been denied entry because he was not a full-time correspondent of any one publication. His own guess as to the real reason for his exclusion was that his book, "Dilemma in Japan," had become "somewhat of a bible to the progressive opposition to General MacArthur." He went on to say that he did not believe that the ban could be upheld

Roth was to be proved wrong. He has been banned by MacArthur; there is no present likelihood of his admission into the new Mikado's domain After fighting a running battle with the authorities for the better part of a year, the editors of "The Nation' have decided that it is time for full disclosure of the disgraceful incident.

RED TAPE AT WORK

On January 6, 1949, "The Nation" wrote to the National Defence Establishments requesting Roth's clearance. The Accreditation Branch sent the necessary forms on January 11, assuring us that "as soon as the processing (of the forms) has been completed we will notify the Department of the Army of Mr. Roth's accreditation. The liaison section... will then ask the Headquarters, Far East Command, to clear your correspondent for entrance into Japan."

The forms required a declaration that the correspondent was a full-time employee of the publication seeking his accreditation. Although Roth was under contract to file regularly, he was not a full-time employee of "The Nation," and we so informed Washington. "The Nation," however, did assume full responsibility for Roth. On February 15 Donald S. Davis of the Accreditation Branch wrote us regreting his inability to consider Roth's application because he was not a full-time employee. (To go ahead a bit, Roth was to write on April 17 to tell us that Jack Percival another correspondent had been accredited, although not a full-time employee. "However," continued Roth, "he is a guy who... sees Communists under every bush. In Indonesia he was describing the Republican government as 'Communist' a week before the Communist revolt against it.")

FULLTIME BASIS

Realizing that the technique of the gentle brush-off had begun, we wrote at once to Roth asking for his suggestions for a way past this technically. Roth by this time had moved on to Peiping, and his reply, sent on March 15, did not arrive until April 5. His suggestion that we buy up his contracts with the other newspapers and serve as a syndicating agent for him, was agreed to, and we wired Washington that same day that Mr. Roth was now on a full-time basis and therefore fulfilled the requirements. Washington was silent. Two days later we wired again, and the second wire jarred Mr. Davis into action. His reply was brief and to the point:

"The subject's application has been screened carefuly and I regret to inform you that under security regulations he does not qualify for accreditation to the National Military Establishment."

After conferring with Roth's attorney, Colonel William A. Roberts of Washington, we resolved to fight this decision, first through Administration channels and then, if unsuccessful, in public.

We telephoned Mr. Davis for further explanation of the brief telegram. Was the basis of the refusal of acreditation the charges made against Roth some time ago—the 'Amerasia' affair?

No, was the answer.

Then why was Roth refused accreditation?

Answer: He does not meet the requirements set up for a military correspondent.

Was a direct charge of disloyalty made against Roth?

Answer: I am afraid I can't tell you that. His situation was considered from an over-all point of view, and it was felt that he did not meet the requirements set up.

Question: What are the requirements for a military correspondent?

Answer: I am afraid I can't reveal those. They are determined by more than one governmental agency.

ROTH'S LETTER

Colonel Roberts then wrote to Secretary of Defence Johnson asking for a reversal of the decision, attaching a long and eloquent letter by Roth, pertinent excerpts of which follow:

I have done journalistic work in twenty-five countries during the last three years. This is the first time I have ever been declared persona non-grata before entry .... I believe that fundamentally the refusal to accredit me to Japan arises from my having written in 1945 a book entitled "Dilemma in Japan." .... "Dilemma in Japan" was a warning, written in 1945, against some of the policies which seem to be followed now by the United States in Japan. I was particularly fearful that the United States would link itself with the Zaibatsu (economic monopolists), the authoritarian bureaucracy, and large landlords.

I understand .... that this is a rather accurate prediction of what has happened. I have not written upon developments in Japan since 1945 because I wanted to see conditions there under occupation for myself.

I do not expect that it will be stated that I am being kept out of Japan because my views are critical. The popular tradition of free speech, free inquiry, and a free press is too strong in the United States for assaults to be made on them directly.

I believe that this is an attempt to dredge up the famous "Case of the Six." In June, 1945, when I was a lieutenant in Naval Intelligence and a few days after I had submitted a draft of "Dilemma in Japan" to the naval authorities for clearance, I was arrested with five other people, allegedly for conspiring to take government documents. The others were Gayn, newspaperman and author, Philip Jaffe, editor of "Amerasia", Kate Mitchell, co-editor of "Amerasia", John Stewart Service and E. S. Larsen, of the State Department. The charges against myself and three others were dismissed. Jaffe pleaded guilty to having government documents in his possession, and Mr. Larsen did not contend the charge he had given them to Mr. Jaffe. Both were fined, but the government made it clear that few if any of the documents had any real importance in the national defence or in the war effort, that no criminal intent had been established, and there was no evidence that any of the documents was ever put to any use harmful to the conduct of the war.

Perhaps the most infuriating thing about these smears and implied smears is the assumption that conservatives and reactionaries have a monopoly on patriotism or loyalty. Actually recent world history has shown not only that there is a group in most countries whose first loyalty is to Moscow but that there is also a group whose loyalty is to their class and not to their country.

As for myself, my whole and entire loyalty is to the United States, to the American people, and their democratic tradtion, including the United States Constitution and its Bill of Rights. I volunteered for the navy before Pearl Harbour; and if we are in peril I'll volunteer again

My undivided loyalty to the United States does not mean that I think everything the United States does is correct. As the citizen of a democracy I will battle for the right to criticise Truman as well as Stalin, to attack American policy in Greece or China just as I have criticized Soviet policies in Persia or Communist putsches in Malaya and Indonesia.

As a reporter abroad I have felt it my responsibility to report objectively in order to further international understanding. I have used as a yardstick the democratic aspirations of the majority of the people in every country for a fuller and freer life.

Because I have attempted to use this yardstick of appraisal uniformly I have been attacked both from the right and the extreme left .... Actually my own preference is for a democratic form of socialism.

One of the ways in which the world judges the United States is by whether our deeds are golden as our words. .... I trust that when an American representative in the United Nations next gets up to attack the Iron Curtain restrictions on press freedom it will not be possible for someone to ask, "What about the 'nylon curtain' around Japan?"

ACCREDITATION

We heard nothing from the Defence Department from May 19 until June 8 at which time Colonel Roberts's infatigable efforts on behalf of his client finally bore fruit. Reversing the earlier decision, the National Military Establishment granted Roth full accreditation. This was confirmed in a letter dated June 10 from William Fry, assistant to Secretary Johnson. We felt that our troubles were over. They had only begun.

It seems that, in our gratification, we had overlooked the last sentence in the letter of accreditation: "Headquarters, Far East Command, clearance and a valid military entry permit will be required to enter Japan." We had ignored similar terminology back in January because we felt that it was merely a technicality and that admission following Defence Department accreditation was almost automatic. We now learned that this language was, in effect, the implementing clause for General MacArthur's veto power over decisions made in Washington.

But at the moment Roth in Hong Kong and we in New York were exulting over our victory. Roth wrote from Hong Kong on June 15:

One of the reasons I feel the subject of the clearance is so important is because of the implied slur on my loyalty as an American and honesty as a reporter. To o any goo any liberal or progressive must have the cinfidence of the people in his own country whom he is trying to reach and persuade.

The letter of accreditation had been sent to Seoul, but our peripatetic correspondent had moved to Hong Kong, and in that crowded city he waited anxiously for receipt of the all-important document. Accommodations were so scarce that he had to move several times. In preparation for his impending trip he wired Tokyo late in June for future accommodation. Then our house of cards collapsed. For SCAP, put on notice by Roth's request, wired the Hong Kong consulate to hold clearance pending an investigation. Foreseeing further delay, he started to move around South-East Asia again and wrote to us from Batavia on August 4:

So far as I know the principle was established in the Compton Pakenham case that the Department of Defense has the final authority to clear correspondents.... If SCAP has turned me down we'll have to make a public protest....

PERMIT REFUSED

On August 25 Andy cabled that he had been refused a permit to enter Japan. We wired Colonel Roberts, whose assistant, Charles F. O'Neall, wrote back the same day recounting a conversation with Major C. W. Hinkle, who had replaced Davis in the Accreditation Branch:

Major Hinkle states that he had never heard of an accredited correspondent being turned down and even after a full review of the Roth story, he was inclined to believe that entry would be possible. He indicated that the matter could be brought to the attention of Steve Early, if necessary, but he thought that by stretching the wording of an official cable to MacArthur's headquarters, such a development would be unnecessary.

Major Hinkle is, of course, at the working rather than the high-policy level and it may be that he is over-optimistic. I think, however, that there is some chance that it might work out. I have emphasized the time element and feel confident that we can get some kind of action out of that office within a few days.

The attorney advised us to write to Major Hinkle, who answered that "the army is making every effort to expedite the required information through necessary channels."

FINAL WORD

On September 10 Mr. O'Neall wrote us that the National Military Establishment's final word was that Roth would not be admitted to Japan.

In accordance with the request contained in your letter (to Major Hinkle) MacArthur's headquarters was asked to submit justification for the refusal to admit Mr. Roth and it is my understanding that the matter was reviewed by General MacArthur personally before it was forwarded to Washington. In Washington the matter was reviewed personally by the Chief of Staff of the Army, and the position of MacArthur's headquarters was found to be acceptable to him.

This decision was conveyed to Mr. O'Neall by a Colonel Newlon, who said that no statement could be made as to the grounds for refusing Roth entry beyond the "explanation" that it was not in the interests of national security. After conferring with Colonel Roberts we decided to make a last appeal to Secretary Johnson.

Roth, who had been kept apprised of all the developments, wrote on September 2 from Batavia passing on information he had received from a friend of his in Tokyo, Hugh Dean. Dean, a correspondent for left-wing papers, indicated that SCAP intended to clean out all left sympathizers and didn't want a 'Nation' correspondent around to report on such a purge. Roth concluded: "They (SCAP) don't mind so much having Dean around because he can always be labelled as the "Daily Worker" correspondent."

On October 31 we received our last direct word from the National Military Establishment, confirming the ban on the basis of autonomy granted to theatre commanders: "Current regulations covering accreditation hold commanders responsible for the security of their command."

After some further exploration of the possibility of reversing this ruling by means of personal contact with high-ranking officials in Washington, we can no longer hope there will be a change of heart in Administration circles. We are publishing the facts because of our confidence that loudly voiced public indignation can still obtain Andrew Roth's admission to Japan.

In many small garages, the service men identify cars by the names of their owners. When repairs or special services are needed, this practice leads to some interesting notes in the daybook of orders. To wit:

"Mrs Ellis won't start."

"Give Miss Jackson some alcohol. Two quarts ought to hold her."

"Something wrong with old man Pitt's wiring."

"Mrs. Wyndham's fenders bumped. Not responsible."

"Wash Miss Jenkins."

*

They met in the smoker of an eastbound limited. They were both salesmen, one a youngster returning from his first trip and the other a real old-time drummer.

"Well, how did it go?" asked the veteran salesman.

"Rotten!" replied the egginner with feeling. "I was insulted everywhere I called."

"That's funny," the old-timer mused "I've been on the road for 40 years. I've had my samples thrown into the street, and me after them; I've had dogs sicked on me, I don't deny that I've even been taken by the scruff of the neck and pitched down a flight of stairs—but insulted, never!"

*

Howlers

When asked to compose an essay on Quakers an eight-year-old wrote: "Quakers are very meek quiet people who never fight or answer back. My father is a Quaker, but mother is not."

BIG BISINESS AS SANTA CLAUS!

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(Continued from Page 23)

siness were started in the first four years following the war. This is more than 30,000 new business a month. Nearly half these were very small businesses indeed—one-man affairs—and not all of them succeeded In fact they closed up at the rate of 750 a month; but that is a very low mortality rate in the business world—particularly in comparison with the halcyon days of the 1920's when failures averaged 2,000 a month

Studies of these new postwar enterprises show moreover, that—as a whole—they grew more rapidly than old established businesses and that, profitwise, they did even better than the giants

That is why H B. McCoy, Director of the Office of Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, says the last few years have been "the golden age for small business

Thus it appears that, although big business has grown in size and in numbers, small business has grown too—and faster

Polls taken among the workers show that the great majority of them prefer to work for big business The United States Department of Labour records show that in half a dozen industries studied by the Government big business paid its workers from 25 per cent to 40 per cent more per hour than did the small businesses Add to that such considerations as safety precautions, pensions, health and welfare programmes and the labour-saving machinery which the workers in big business enjoy—and your answer is complete

So as little-business men or as workers we seem to be doing all right: but are we—as consumers—being robbed?

Buyer's Trend

Suppose you need an electric refrigerator. You can buy one made by General Electric, or General Motors or by any of 31 other companies Ten years ago there were 22 other companies in the field, so your choice today is wider than ever And there is no way on earth that any of these companies, big or little, can compel you to buy its own particular product. It's your money. You are the customer, and you are the boss.

If most of us prefer the product of one particular company, that company is going to be bigger than all the rest, in spite of all the giant-killers in Washington: and if none of us wants to buy what that company makes 50 Wall Streets and 1,000 international bankers can't stop it from going broke With every dollar we spend we decide which companies shall grow and which shall shrink and die

If big business were really swallowing up small business, the total number of businesses in the United States would have declined; but they havn't. On the contrary, they have increased tremendously. In 1900 there were 1,660,000 businesses of all sizes in this country Today there are approximately 4,000,000 Since 1900, the population has increased by 91 per cent but the number of businesses has increased by 140 per cent.

On Food Front

But still you know, of course that in the food business, it is different, and that chain stores are replacing individually owned stores at an alarming rate At least, you should The giant-killers have told you exactly how the greedy chains were putting the little grocers out of business

Well, here are the facts about that: There are 30,000 more individually owned grocery stores in business today than there were ten years ago and A and P is now competing against 275 food chains that did not exist ten years ago

In 1933, A and P did 11-1/2 per cent of the nation's total food business and the independents did 61-1/2 per cent Last year A and P did only 5-1/2 per cent of the business while the independents did 70 per cent

They tell you, for example that in 1948 three companies controlled 78 per cent of the entire automobile manufacturing business.

The truth is that three automobile companies get 78 per cent of the business, and they compete for 100 per cent of it

Small business is growing rich faster than big business.

Ten years ago the 25 largest manufacturing companies owned 29 per cent of all of the wealth of all the manufacturing companies put together. Today the share owned by the big 25 is 27 per cent.

The life of a giant, moreover, is very short in this intensely competitive world of today. Of the 25 largest manufacturing companies in 1900, 23 have now disappeared from the list of giants. Only two remain among the top 25 today. Ten of the giants on today's list had not even been born in 1900.

Wartime Story

Small business could never have made a "B-29" If it could, it would not have been a small business. But hundreds of small businesses working individually, could and did make thousands of parts that went into the "B-29s" and the tanks and trucks and ships and all the other tremendous paraphernalia of war

Big business, with its huge machines and giant plants did those things which had to be done on huge machines in giant plants. But it could not waste its time, energies, resources and facilities doing the things that could be done by smaller machines in smaller plants So it called upon small business wherever it could—and it passed its work along so liberally that small business ended up with the biggest percentage of the gravy.

And there is the real point, and the moral, of this wartime story—the point that the giant-killers, in their zeal, never see: Big business and little business are not merely competitors—they are partners.

What Big Business Does

What does big business do for us that small business can never do?

Well, first—through research—it creates hundreds of new materials and products that never existed before, and, in doing this, it also creates the scores of new businesses that provide the 500,000 new jobs which we need each year to take care of our growing population. Then, secondly—through mass production—it brings within range of our pocket-books hundreds of things that otherwise would be the exclusive possessions of the rich.

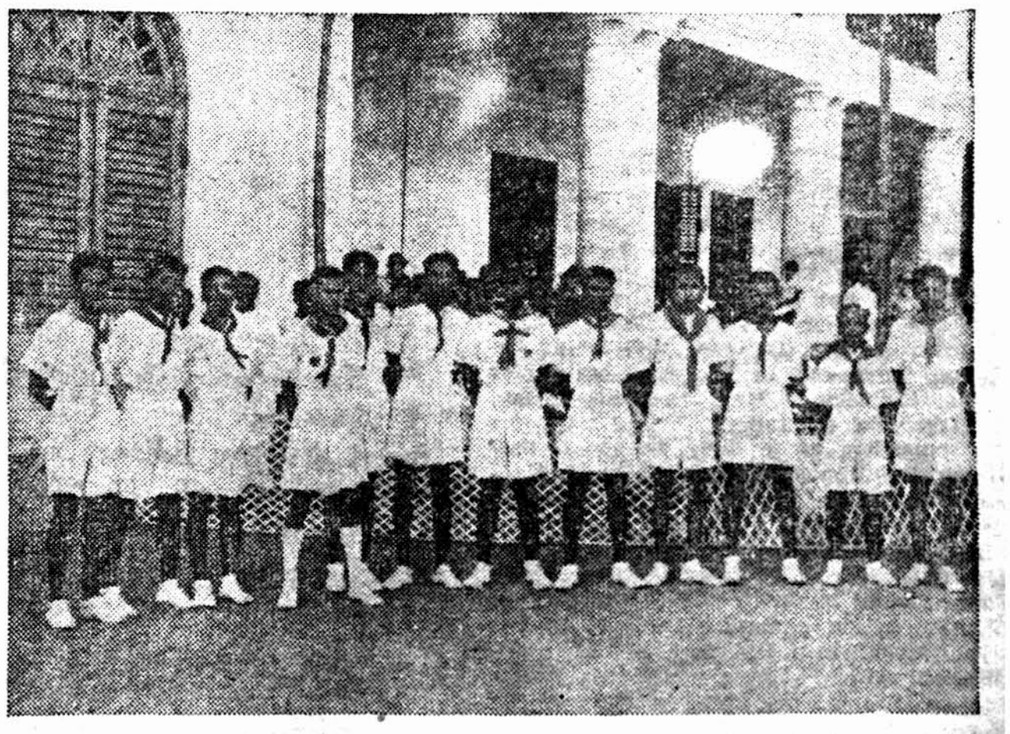
To create new things big business now spends about dollars 400,000,000 a year on research.

You can make cellophane in your own kitchen for about dol. 50 per pound. Du Pont sells it for about 50 cents a pound. The difference between dol 50 and 50 cents, in this case, is a plant costing dol 21,000,000; for no plant that does not produce a minimum of 30,000,000 pounds per year can operate efficiently

Today there are fewer automobile manufacturers than 50 years ago; But they make 1,000 times as many cars each year and 1,000 times as many people can afford to buy them The most luxurious car made in America today is less of a strain on the family budget than the 1900 model was in its day.

So—viewed from whatever angle—the fact remains that our modern industrial giants are the kind of demons who grant our every material wish

SEA-SCOUTS IN COCHIN



I.N.S. "Venduruthy" is giving training to about two dozen sea-scouts, all college students, in the elements of seamanship like swimming, boat work, rigging, field drill and rifle practice.

Some of the sea-scouts on duty at the Ex-Servicemen's Rally in Cochin held in February.

Probably unique in India are the sea-scouts in Cochin. They are only about two dozens now, all students of the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, and from 17 to 20 years of age.

INS "Venduruthy" in Cochin gives these scouts a naval bent of mind. They come to the establishment three times a week in the evenings for one hour. One day is devoted to teaching them swimming and the other two days are devoted to giving them instruction in the elements of seamanship In due course they will also be trained in boat-work and rigging. Further, they will be taken out to sea on short trips in any ship available. Elementary field drill and rifle training are also imparted to them. At the ex-servicemen's rally held in Cochin towards the end of last month they were very prominent in their white shorts and shirts. They are scouts all right but with a naval background and a special interest in functions relating to the Navy and the Merchant Marine.

It is undoubtedly desirable that their number should grow and they should be seen in other naval establishments like Bombay, Jamnagar and Vizagapatam. Photo shows some of the sea-scouts on duty at the ex-servicemen's rally in Cochin.

PREM NATH

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Outstanding Star Of "Barsaat"

In R. K. Films' "Barsaat," Prem Nath surpasses with his brilliant portrayal of the cynical, irresponsible Gopal, whose profligate ways lead to stark tragedy With artistry that is admirable in a newcomer. Prem Nath puts into his none too easy role all the light and shade necessary for the characterisation. His performance at once places him among the bright luminaries of the screen

Son of Rai Saheb Kartar Nath, Inspector-General of Police, Rewa, an army career had been mapped out for Prem Nath. But he braved parental opposition and deserted soldiering in favour of the hazards of the acting profession Coming to Bombay, he joined the Prithvi Theatre. He has appeared in the past three years, in various roles in "Dewar" "Ghaddar", "Pathan" "Ahooti" and "Shakuntala."

SCREEN DEBUT

The well-known producer Mr Bhavnani, was so impressed with Prem Nath's virile personality, that he cast him in the title role of "Ajit," India's first full-length colour film This marked his screen debut In the new medium he was not absolutely at home in his next picture "Aag" he showed marked improvement

Impressed by the young actor's skill in the stage play "Pathan Paul Zils of DU" cast him in the dual roles of a city worker in the modern portion and of a Buddhist monk in the historical section of "Our India," based on the book by Minoo Masani.

Prem Nath

Currently, Prem Nath is working in a Famous picture not yet named, and Varma Films "Sagai" Mr. Mackledowney, producer of "The River," now being made in India, also proposes to have him in his next picture.

INDIA AND UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

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(Continued from Page 10)

goods which the colonial peoples urgently require.

The Broader International Plan

The relationship of Europe to the British Commonwealth and Empire is really a part of the larger question of the relationship of Europe to the rest of the world. A united Europe would participate in the United Nations and in international functional organisations as they are established. Should it also have any special association with nations or groups of nations within such international structures?

The answer of the Socialist Movement for the United States of Europe should not be in doubt One of its main purposes in striving to establish a Socialist Europe is to create a barrier to war between America and Russia. It aims to create a strong grouping independent of the two Power Blocs which will exert its influence in international affairs to prevent the outbreak of a conflict between them.

This object demands not only a Socialist Europe but the widest possible grouping of countries with a similar aim in other parts of the world. A Socialist Europe would naturally form a special association with them

Australia, New Zealand and India should become members of such a group and probably other countries in South-East Asia. If their confidence had been gained, African countries as they were liberated would join such a group. Thus the pattern emerges of a strong association between large parts of Australia, Europe, Asia and Africa, and real Third Force in the world.

If this association were economic as well as political, a self-sufficient grouping would be created potentially as strong in its natural resources and productive capacity as the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

Such a group of nations could serve a more enduring purpose than that of a barrier against war It could become a bridge to peace

The political philosophy of the group would be State planning plus democratic liberty. Democratic liberty would be an arm of the bridge to the U.S.A. State planning would be an arm of the bridge to the U.S.S.R If Socialist Europe and the other Socialist countries of the world proved by example that planning and liberty can be combined, they would ultimately penetrate both the U.S.A and the U.S.S.R

When that has been achieved there will be real hope at last of a permanent peace.

'New Cosmology' Theory

REPLY TO B. B. C. BROADCAST BY FRED HOYLE

By Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

I very seldom hear the radio, but I happened to hear one of Dr. Hoyle's recent series of broadcasts on the history of the universe. It struck me that listeners must have been surprised by Dr. Hoyle's assurance, and have compared it with the assurance of older writers on the same subject, who said that light was made on one day, fish on another, and so on. Many listeners must have said, "I don't take Moses' story seriously, nor will I take Hoyle's. Neither was there when the earth was made".

Now I don't believe that Hoyle will prove to be right in all his assertions. But they have the great merit that they are intended to be tested by observations. Whoever wrote the Book of Genesis did not take the point of view that this was the best account he could give, but if it served to induce other people to make observations, which would disprove it, it would have been useful, even if incorrect. I am sure that Dr. Hoyle takes some such view.

But, readers will ask, how can one disprove a theory about the past if one has not got records made by eye-witnesses? It is not very difficult. Let us take an example from human archaelogy. Suppose we find a skeleton and round its neck a necklace containing gold coins of the Roman Emperor Postumus, with a hole bored through them. Mr. Smith says this skeleton belongs to a woman of the time of the peasants' revolt in the middle ages; Mr. MacDonald says that it belongs to a Roman or British woman; Mr. Murphy to a woman of the Bronze age. Once the coin is identified.. Mr. Murphy could only be right if someone had dug up a skeleton, put a valuable Roman coin round its neck and buried it again. Mr. Smith could only be right if a rare coin more than a thousand years old had been buried with a woman of the middle ages. Mr. MacDONALD is almost certainly right, and Mr. Smith is much more likely to be right than Mr. Murphy.

Earth's Origin

Now Dr. Hoyle thinks that the earth did not originate either from the condensation of nebular gas, as Laplace thought, or from matter shot out of the sun, as Jean, Jeffreys, and many others thought, but from the remnants of a star which exploded near the sun, and contained very little hydrogen. He uses this hypothesis to account, among other things for the small amount of hydrogen in the earth as compared with the sun. There may be other ways of explaining this shortage, but unless there is a shortage, Dr. Hoyle is certainly wrong. Now in the last ten years several physicisis and geologists have suggested that the earth's core consists of a mixture of hydrogen with iron and other metals. How do we know the earth has a core? In several ways. First of all, we know its weight, and it is quite certain that the interior must be much denser than any known rocks, and, indeed than iron under ordinary pressures.

It might be, however, that the rocks got gradually denser as the pressure increased, and that this would account for the very heavy centre. But this will not work, either. We know there is a sharp break between the inner core of the earth, measuring about 4,000 miles in diameter and the outer layers. We know this from a study of earthquakes. The waves from an earthquake enable us to find out about the inside of the earth, as X-rays enable us to find out about the inside of a man. An earthquake produces several kinds of waves; and two kinds are transmitted to great distances. These are called P or push waves which move backwards and forwards, and travel at about three-and-a-half miles per second, and S or shake waves, which move from side to side and go a little more slowly. Now if there is an earthquake in New Zealand, the push waves come to us straight through the centre of the earth, but shake waves, if they arrive at all, have to travel a long way round. So geophysicists mostly think that the outer crust if not exactly solid, is at least tough enough to transmit shake waves, while the core is liquid, and prabably consists largely of molten iron.

Recently, many of them began to suspect that the core has a great deal of hydrogen mixed with it. If it were not, they think it would be even denser than it is. Every chemist knows that chemically hydrogen behaves like a metal, but that physically it is very unlike one. However, calculation makes it highly probable that at great pressure hydrogen would have the physical properties of a metal, and mix freely with other metals. If the earth's core contains a great deal of hydrogen Hoyle's theory of the earth's origin is probably wrong. If it contains very little, he is more likely to be right.

So it will be necessary to collect all the data we can about the earth's interior to decide. These include not only facts about earthquakes, but about magnetism, and about how much the direction of the earth's pole wobbles. Probably some quite unexpected set of observations will throw more light on the question.

Tests Help

Now every bit of knowledge about the interior of the earth increases our power. If we knew a bit more we might be able to predict earthquakes, if not very accurately, yet as accurately as we can predict thunderstorms. Or it might prove that extremely valuable minerals, such as diamonds, which are rare at the surface, would be found in bulk at a depth of 10 or 20 miles. So it is not idle to make theories about how the earth was formed, because not merely can they be tested today, but the testing of them will give us knowledge about the present.

Theories about geology and evolution are in the same case. If the theories of evolution currently held are anywhere near right we shall never find fossils of mammals or birds in the coal measures. If theories about the folding of the earth's crust are right we shall find old rocks on the top of young ones in the Scottish highlands but rarely elsewhere in Britain.

The theories which are held today are certain to prove wrong in part, but they are right enough to enable us to make a great many predictions and to set us looking for evidence which noboday would have looked for but for these theories. That is the excuse for people who announce apparently wild, and certainly stratling, theories about events which happened very long before there was anyone to record them, and it is a very good excuse.

(The B.B.C. has just concluded a series of five lectures on the "New Cosmology", by Fred Mayle, Lecturer in Mathematice in the University of Cambridge and Fellow of St. John's College who is the Dr. Hoyle referred to by Professor Hadane).

TRIP TO MOON IN 50 YEARS

(Continued from Page 2)

ing stars," and what theoretical conclusions regarding the structure of the universe can be drawn from these hot spots in the milky way?

A.—It is yet too early to say what practical advantage, if any, may evolve from discovery of radio noise from the sun. The separate source of radio noise in the milky way constitutes, I believe, one of the big unsolved problems in astronomy, since we do not have much idea of how this radio noise is produced.

How Penguins Make Love

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BIRD LIFE IN THE ANTARCTIC

NIALL RANKIN, author of "The Haunts of British Divers" is a very keen ornithologist, who has a special love for water birds of all kinds. He talked in a BBC programme about bird-watching in the Antartic, where he went to study two special seabirds. For this purpose, he cruised about in his twenty ton, twin-screwed boat only forty feet long, which was once the lifeboat at Fraserburgh in Scotland. He went to South Georgia, the island in the South Atlantic which is an isolated peak of a submarine mountain range. It has three whaling stations and Rankin's boat was taken out there lashed to the deck of a whaler. For five months he and his fellows lived aboard cruising from place to place.

The two bird families studied were the Albatrosses and Penguins. The Wandering Albatross, the largest seabird in the world, nests on islands round South Georgia. It lays one egg, which weighs more than a pound and takes ten weeks to hatch. On Christmas Day Rankin boiled an albatross egg for each man's breakfast. The eggs took twenty minutes to set to normal thickness, an ordinary spoon did not reach the bottom of them and they had to be turned on their sides for excavation. The young albatross, hatched in the autumn, remains in the nest all the winter, and in spring makes its first flight out to sea. During that long fledging period its parents fight for it unceasingly and keep it from being entombed by the fierce blizzards. Rankin wanted to weigh an albatross and her newly-hatched chick. Mamma snapped her nine inch bill at him and as this did not deter him buried the hooked point in his thigh. He had a sizeable hole in his leg as a momento. These huge birds, whose wing span is ten to twelve feet, have an impressive courtship dance. Three or four face each other in a square or circle their wings fully spread and their necks pointed vertically upwards and, shrieking and groaning, dance round in the snow until two pair off and make a nest.

Four kinds of pengins nest in South Georgia.

They are not so colourful in their courtship for they cannot distinguish each other's sex. A male drops a pebble at the feet of another bird. If it is another male, no notice is taken of the gift, but if it is a female the offering is received with tremendous excitement and bowing, hissing and nest-building begin right away.

"It seems a remarkably simple method of selection of a wife," said Rankin.

The Emperor, the largest Penguin of all, weighs over eighty pounds and lays in midwinter, in a temperature of more than a hundred degrees of frost. This is because the chick's growth is so slow that if it were hatched at the normal midsummer period it would be insufficiently developed to withstand the winter blizzards. The second largest Penguin, the King, weighs forty pounds and has strikingly beautiful plumage. "Fourteen hundred of these ladies sitting on their eggs, is something I shall never forget," said Rankin. "Sitting on their eggs is not strictly correct, because the King Penguin stands, balancing the point of its egg on the top of its feet, afterwards lowering a retractable fold of skin over the top so as to hold it in against the warmth of its stomach, just as if you or I left a fold of shirt hanging out of our trousers. This little pocket keeps the chick warm when it is hatched and protects it from the penetrating cold. King Penguins dislike strangers on their breeding area and attack people by a strong knock with the arm. They find difficulty in using one arm at a time, and when attacking an intruder on their right they automatically give an undeserved blow to the bird on their left, which retaliates with both arms and spreads the damage. 'I have been the unwitting cause of a succession of battles travelling right across the whole breadth of the colony for this reason," said Rankin 'one bird after another beating its neighbour because of an unprovoked assault by the individual on its other side."

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

WEST opened the spade queen, and South won the trick with the King. It looked like an easy game; if the clubs split the nine tricks would be automatic. It is under just such conditions that the average player relaxes, but the pessimistic expert looking forward to difficulties which do not seem to exist, may be able to circumvent them.

In this deal South asked what would happen if the clubs did not split and, as a result, he was prepared with a second string to his bow. If the clubs don't split, there are two chances to find to ninth trick. One is to find either opponent with king-queen-small in diamonds, and set up dummy's diamond jack. The other is to find a third trick in the heart suit. Of the two, obviously the better chance was the hearts, for it would be possible to establish an extra trick there without finding both missing honors held with only one guard. On this analysis, South was careful, when he tested out the clubs, to leave himself in position to make the required heart play.

This involved cashing dummy's high clubs first. Then when East showed out on the second round discarding the diamond nine, South was able to win the third club in his own hand with the ace. South's next play was to lead a low heart and, when West followed small, he played dummy's nine-spot. East had to win this trick with the jack. He returned his last spade, won by South's ace. Now declarer crossed to dummy's heart ace, came back to his hand with the diamond ace and, when the heart queen dropped under the king, South cashed his ten-spot for the ninth trick.

South must be complimented—not only for finding the play that might produce the ninth trick, but for foreseeing the possible need to use it. If he had started the clubs by cashing his own ace first, he would not have had sufficient entries to his hand to make the correct play in the heart suit, and bring home the extra heart trick.

East-West vulnerable.
North dealer. ♠

NORTH
♠ 8 6 2
♡ A 9
◇ J 8 6 3
♣ K Q 7 2

WEST	EAST
♠ Q J 10 9	♠ 7 4 3
♡ Q 6 3	♡ J 8 7 2
◇ 7 4	◇ K Q 10 9 2
♣ J 10 9 5	♣ 3

SOUTH
♠ A K 5
♡ K 10 5 4
◇ A 5
♣ A 8 6 4

The bidding

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♣	Pass
1◇	Pass	1♡	Pass
3♣	Pass	3 N.T	All Pass

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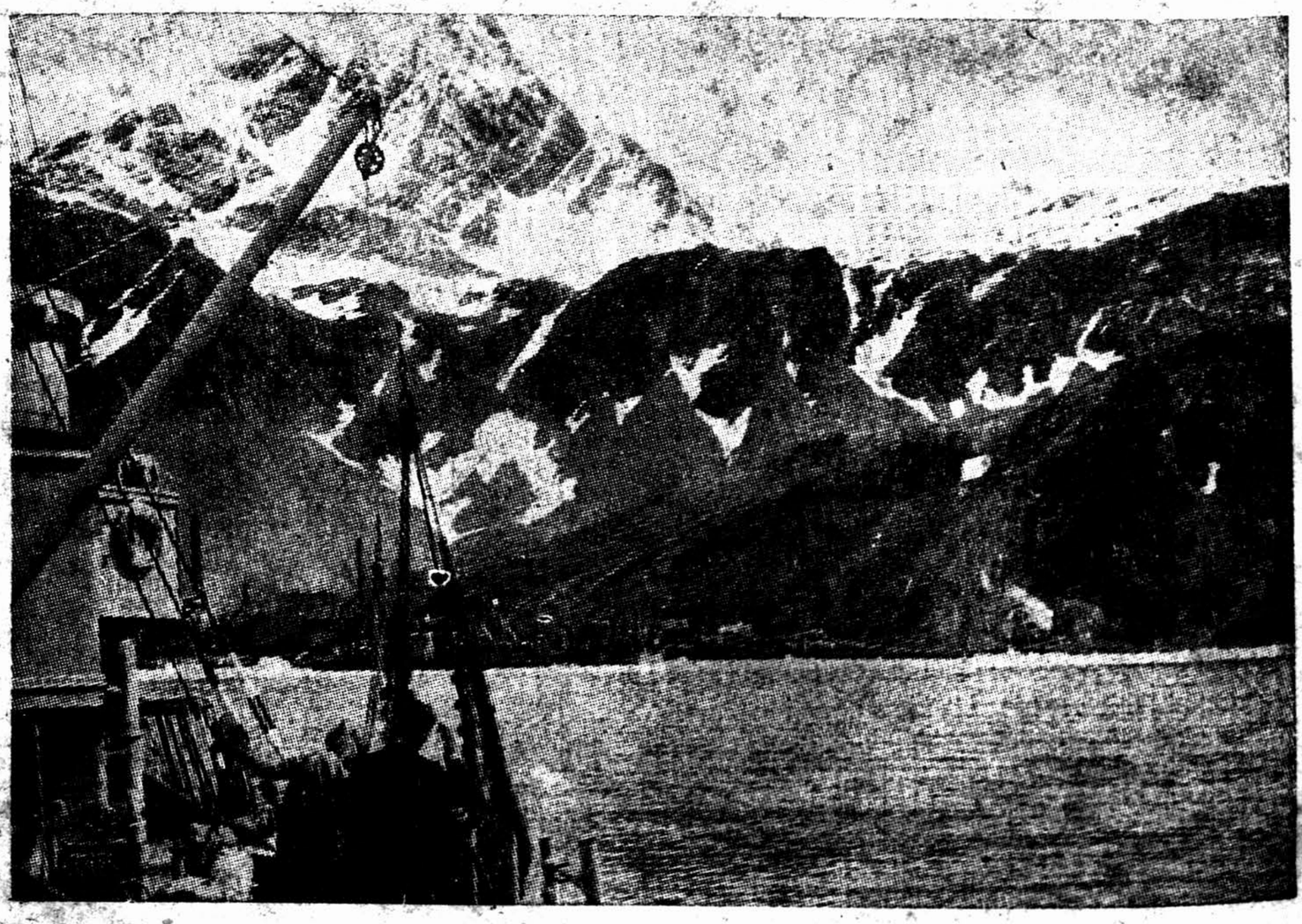
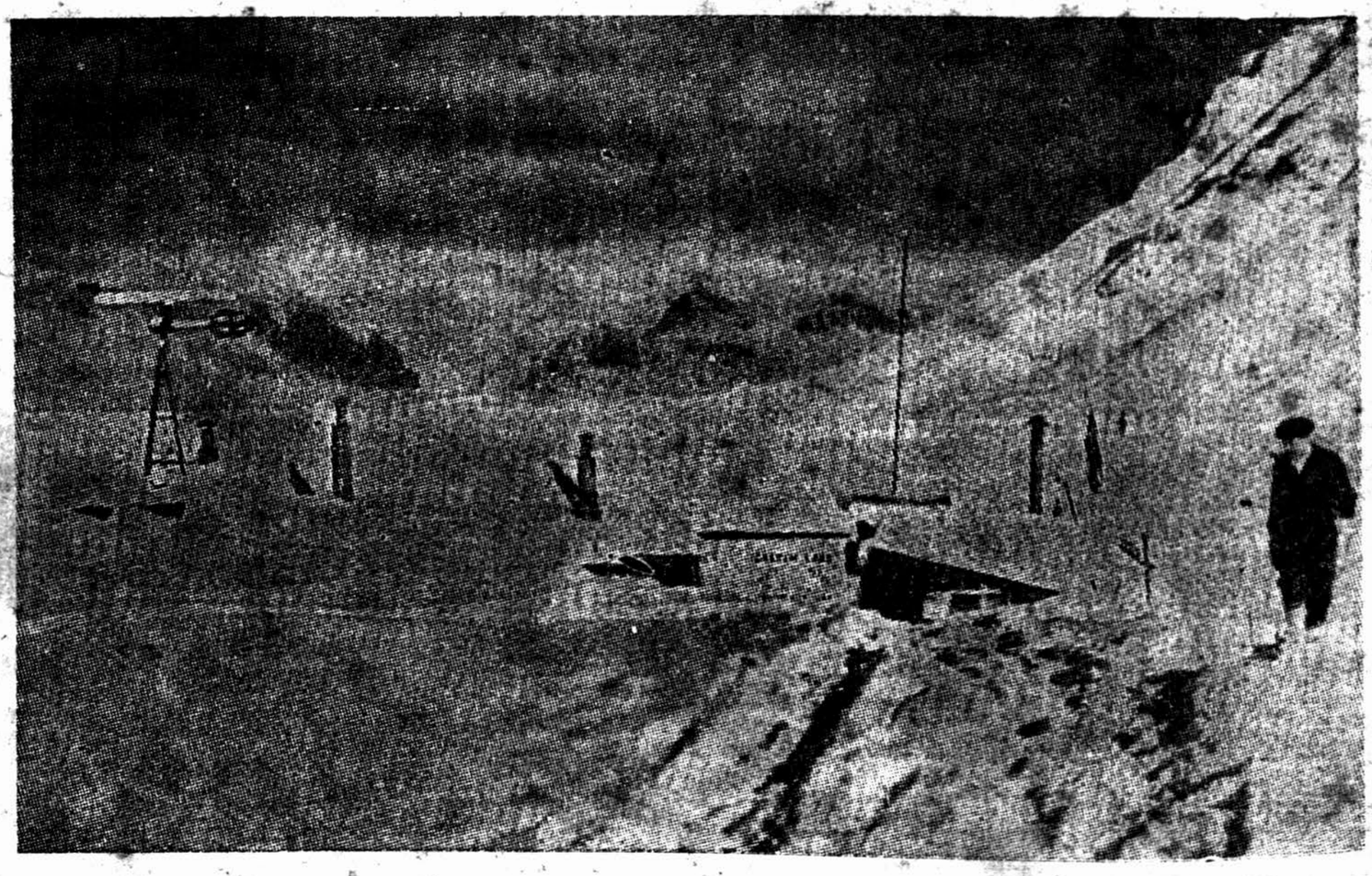
NEAR ANTARCTIC SCENES

The 'John Biscoe' unloads stores at Grytviken, South Georgia.



Feeling its way through icefloes at Hope Bay is a relief party from the 'John Bicsoe,' a former Admiralty net-layer, whose hull has been strengthened for ice-breaking.



The Manguerite Bay Base at Stonington Island which has been the home of eleven marooned scientists for two years. The Post Office is seen almost buried in the snow

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